

MANAQUAN





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PHOTO BY FRED THORNES, TOMS RIVER, N. J.

MANASQUAN NEW JERSEY

SETTLED 1685 INCORPORATED 1887



COMPILED BY TOWNSFOLK
for the
DIAMOND JUBILEE
under the sponsorship of the
MANASQUAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
1962

On the occasion of
Manasquan's Diamond Jubilee,
the Borough is honored
by felicitations from the
Governor of the State
of New Jersey,
RICHARD J. HUGHES



STATE OF NEW JERSEY
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TRENTON

RICHARD J. HUGHES
GOVERNOR

I welcome this opportunity to extend warmest greetings and heartiest congratulations to the people of Manasquan on the diamond jubilee of their borough.

Your excellent resort community has long played a vital role in the development of the world-famous New Jersey seashore.

It is my sincere hope that the future will bring continued prosperity to the Manasquan Borough and all of its residents.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Richard J. Hughes".

RICHARD J. HUGHES
GOVERNOR

October, 1962

The Honorable
RICHARD J. HUGHES
Governor of the
State of New Jersey



BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN
COUNTY OF MONMOUTH
NEW JERSEY

ROBERT E. MOUNT, Mayor
V. MILLER PRESTON, Clerk

To the citizens and friends of Manasquan:

It is my proud privilege to extend good wishes to citizens and friends on this Diamond Jubilee anniversary of the incorporation of the Borough of Manasquan.

The jubilee committee should be commended for its awareness of the nature of history's continuity as exemplified by the manner it has arranged the splendid program for this occasion. The choice of the theme THEN AND NOW might at first glance seem to suggest merely a contrast between the past and the present. It is true that styles have changed and technology has moved forward; but the values and principles handed down by our forebears have not changed. And so the theme of this anniversary suggests a similarity as well as a contrast.

As we can learn from this splendid history book, the history of Manasquan is told, not in isolated events, but in the spirit of its people and their accomplishments. It is told in its churches (it has been truly said that Manasquan's history cannot be separated from the history of its churches) and in its homes; it is expressed in the workings of its civic, social, and service organizations.

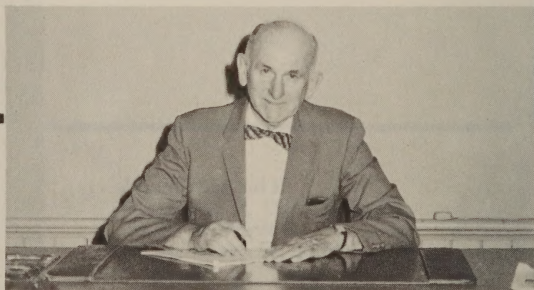
As tangible reminders of this Diamond Jubilee year we have published this history, formed an historical society, started a museum of local heritage, and (the most ambitious project of this celebration) are taking steps to add a children's wing to our fine library. Let us hope that these projects will express to future generations the spiritual values that have guided us up to the present and will carry us through the future with courage and inspiration.

Robert E. Mount

Robert E. Mount
Mayor of Manasquan

June, 1962

The Honorable
ROBERT E. MOUNT
Mayor of the
Borough of Manasquan



A Message From The Chairman Of The Steering Committee

Dear Friends,

It is not often, perhaps every twenty-five years, that a celebration comes along involving the efforts of all the people in the community. When the responsibility of captaining such an event was assigned to me I must confess to having had certain qualms concerning my ability to tackle the job ahead.

I soon discovered that such misgivings were unnecessary for this was to be anything but a one-man-show. It seemed that even before a bugle call was sounded, scores of eager people rallied to the cause bringing a preponderance of talent, energy, and imagination beyond expectation.

It was an inspiring experience to me to witness the individual citizens working in their respective committees and organizations, and these in turn joining together with a single purpose.

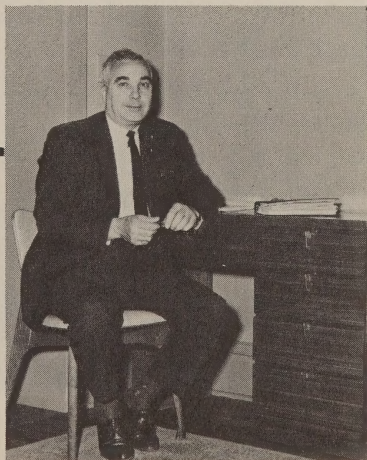
To name any is to name all. And so my most heartfelt thanks to you all for working so tirelessly and unselfishly through the long months to make this celebration a memorable and meaningful one.

George R. Dempsey

June 1962.

George R. Dempsey

GEORGE R. DEMPSEY
Chairman-Director
DIAMOND JUBILEE PROGRAM



FOREWORD

This history book is sponsored by the Jubilee Committee of the Manasquan Chamber of Commerce, which is arranging the program for the 75th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Borough to be held October 6-14, 1962.

The material has been compiled thru the contributions and cooperation of many townsfolk, from the official records of various organizations and has been organized by the local librarian through the courtesy of the Trustees of the Library. Local members of the Manasquan River Group of Artists have been most generous in donating illustrative sketches.

In spite of efforts to avoid errors, some may be found; admittedly the material is not exhaustive. It is published in the hope that it may give credit to those who have pioneered, and to make available much that was published long ago, but especially that it may inspire those now living to record what they remember and to file historical materials so that they may be available for future use.

That is why the Jubilee Committee has purchased a filing cabinet which is to be placed in the Public Library to safeguard and make available such material. The Library will start this with notes collected for this book, but not included because of space limitations.

In addition to authorities listed within the text, these have been sources:

Ellis, Franklin: History of Monmouth County, New Jersey. Peck, 1885.

Errickson, Sarah R., History of Manasquan, 1923.

Woolman, H. C. & Rose, T. F., Historical and Biographical Atlas of the New Jersey Coast, 1878.

SQUAN VILLAGE

1685 - 1937

*In Commemoration of Fifty Years of
Separate Corporate Existence*

by
Charles Nott Van Loan

The Rev. Charles M. Hogate was Pastor of the Manasquan Methodist Church, at the time of the 50th Anniversary of Manasquan's Incorporation. At the request of Tracy M. Hoskins, Editor of "The Coast Star", Mr. Hogate wrote a history, which was published under a pseudonym, "Charles Nott Van Loan", for the Souvenir Booklet. We have compiled excerpts from this, and have added others from "The Sea Side", Manasquan's first newspaper, for this our Diamond Jubilee History.



TRACY M. HOSKINS
Editor
Manasquan Coast Star
1909-1959



"Charles Nott Van Loan"
The Reverend
CHARLES M. HOGATE

History of Manasquan

1685-1887

1887-1962



NOV. 16, 1878. "The season for sitting on upturned nail kegs and soap boxes about the stove of the country stores and post office is fairly upon us." (The Sea Side)

EXPLORATION

IN 1609 SIR Hendryck Hudson sailed along our shores, landed betimes, made slight exploration in the vicinity of Sandy Hook; and on Sept. 2, 1609 made this entry in his "Log-Book of the Half Moon"; "a very good land to fall in with, and a pleasant land to see."

Upon this discovery the energetic Dutch laid claim to the lands in what now are New Jersey and New York.

Long before Hendryck Hudson ever went a-voyaging, nay before this doughty seaman shrilled his first baby cry, the "good and pleasant land" had been discovered, explored and settled by that immemorial legal process known as squatters' rights.

The Unamis branch of the Lenni Lenape Indians lived along the river known as Manasquan and upon the Island since called "Osborne's." They claimed the exclusive right to fish in and hunt along the tributaries of the river. Manasquan, Maniquan, Mannisquan, Manasquam, Squan and Squan Village are mentioned in various old records, among them a deed dated 1685.

The name is said to mean "an island with enclosure for squaws".

The last Indian claimants to the land were known to the whites as Tom Store and Andrew Woolley. They claimed 'from the mouth of Squan River to the mouth of the Shrewsbury River, to the streams of each to their heads and across from one head to another.' This claim was satisfactorily settled at a subsequent conference held at Easton, Pennsylvania, in October, 1758.

So, to the Indian exploration and hunting and fishing rights and to the doughty Dutch goes the honor of discovering not only the land, but the goodness and pleasantness and worthwhileness of this part of America for all those who should follow in the centuries to come.

SETTLEMENT

The white man, having discovered this part of the American Continent, and having come to the conclusion that it was truly a "good and pleasant land," his fellows proceeded to draw the conclusion into reality.

The first settlers of what is now, and has been for nearly three centuries, the County of Monmouth, were John Bowne, Richard Stout and three others, with their families, who came and made their settlement in the spring or summer of 1664,

STOPHILIUS LONGSTREET
OCT 31, 1774.

J^{NO} JOHNSTON
MAY 22, 1699

ROBERT S. BRIDGEMAN

WALTER HERBERT.

GRIVINE DRUMMOND
MAR 9, 1705.

J^{NO} STEWART
TO
J^{NO} GREEN
OCT 21, 1704.

JOHN STEWART
DEC 20, 1700
160 AC.

J^{NO} STEWART
TO
W^{MR} GOODBODY

W^{MR} LAWRENCE.

J^{NO} WEST PATENT.
JULY 13, 1686.

WEST PT CHANNEL.

JUDAH'S OR GREAT CREEK

JUDAH ALLEN.
FEB. 16, 1685.

RICH HARTSHORNE.

JAN 8, 1685.

RICH HARTSHORNE
THOMAS BILLS
MAY 18, 1723

W^{MR} LAWRENCE.

BEACH

CREEK

J^{NO} HANCE.

MAY 4, 1687.

TOBIAS HANSON.

J^{NO} WILLIAMS & W^{MR} WOOLLEY
JULY 9, 1685

ATLANTIC

OCEAN.

"SQUAN PATENTS"
MANASQUAN, N. J.
1685 TO 1715.

Walter N. P.
Jensen
Manasquan
N. J.
1715

nearly, or over a year before the Monmouth Patent was granted.

On the 8th day of April, 1665, Richard Nicholls, Esq., Governor under His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, of all his territories in America, signed a grant, which is known as the Monmouth Patent. This was duly signed in the presence of sixteen Indians, thirteen settlers, and the Governor and his executives, the Indians in their primitive dress, the settlers in the dull garb of the Quakers, Puritans, Long Island Dutch, and the Governor and his executives in the scarlet and Gold uniforms of their rank, made a memorable scene in the old State House in New York.

This grant embraced parts of Middlesex and Ocean Counties and all of what is now Monmouth, except the Township of Upper Freehold and the western part of Millstone. The patentees were William Goulding, Samuel Spicer, John Bowne, Richard Gibbons, Richard Stout, James Grover, John Tilton, Nathaniel Sylvester, William Reape, Walter Clark, Nicholas Davies and Obadiah Holmes. The Patentees and their associates immediately commenced their settlements.

Three Indian deeds cover the section of New Jersey embraced by Monmouth County. They were dated in January and April 1665 and 1666 and were duly acknowledged before Governor Nicholls of New York.

Nearly all the settlers came from Long Island and Rhode Island settlements. Many of these had previously lived in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay and had left there on account of the religious persecution to which they had been subjected.

On June 24, 1664, the Duke of York had disposed of all his interests in the territory lying between the Hudson and the Delaware Rivers to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. This was before the issuance of the proclamation of Gov. Nicholls, who was unaware of the transaction until the arrival of Philip Carteret, a brother of Sir George Carteret, late in the summer of the same year.

Philip Carteret at once gave proclamation of his Commission as Governor "under the new Lord Proprietors". By the terms of this document the title derived by the settlers from Governor Nicholls was absolutely ignored and they were required to take out new patents under the proprietors, whom they were to acknowledge as land-lords and to whom they were to pay stipulated quit-rents.

The Proprietors claimed that the titles given by Governor Nicholls were void, to which the settlers demurred. Defiance, disputes, appeals, friction, riots, and imprisonments, covering many years and many changes of ownership, were the outcome.

Among those recorded in the record of "Quit-Rents" and Patents are some interesting and familiar Monmouth County names:

"Richard Hartshorne—500 acres, January 18, 1685. Rate of quit-rent $\frac{1}{2}$ d Total of quit-rent six pence. 'On both sides of Manasquan River'. This is the first patent or agreement with claimers by Nicholl's grant in Monmouth County."

"Ephraim Allane—100 acres, August 15, 1686. Rate of quit-rent $\frac{1}{2}$ d Total of quit-rent six pence. 'Sundry parcels on Manasquan River.' Six pence for whole, distress."

"Francis La Fetra—100 acres, March 22, 1687. Rate of quit-rent $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Total of quit-rent six pence. 'Widow of Edmond.' Sundry tracts on Manasquan."

Richard N. Hartshorne came to New Jersey from London in September 1779 and for a time resided at Wawake. He became interested in the Nicholls' Patent controversy and in 1685, with several others, he took up 2500 acres of land on the coast, extending from "Rack Pond" on the North, to the head of Barnegat Bay, on the south. This land was taken under the name of the Manasquan Beach Company. Thus we have one of the earliest, if not the earliest mention of the name of Manasquan, in American records.

As the settlers purchased their lands and moved in, about all the Indians moved away. There were a few exceptions, among whom was Indian Will, who fished and hunted from Shrewsbury to Barnegat, camping at various places.

Gradually the uplands along the shore were settled. Those who settled in the vicinity of Manasquan came by way of the sea in ships. Landing in the river, they selected their home sites, cleared the land, built their homes in which they installed their families and few, and often scant possessions.

Bit by bit they cleared their land, made trails which became crude roads and in their habitations began to mingle in those social gatherings that have ever been the relaxation of those who live close to the soil and come to grips with nature.

So began and grew the settlements along the placid Manasquan.



SQUAN, 1878, from a survey by H. C. Woolman

WALL TOWNSHIP, 1851, showing "Squan Village,"



GROWTH

To say that our town has grown is to say something that seems silly, for years ago there was no town, just settlements or habitations scattered here and there singly or in neighborly fashion in the clearings in the forests or by the quiet river-side.

By the time the fateful days of the Revolutionary War had rolled around, Manasquan Inlet had become a refuge for small boats and was by way of becoming a small sea port.

The Salt Works, which were scattered all along our coast, were the objects of depredation on the part of the British and their Tory allies.

The charcoal industry was beginning to flourish and various trades and occupations which cause men to gather in groups for mutual help and convenience were being developed among the dwellers in the eastern end of Monmouth County.

But even as late as 1815, there was no village of Manasquan and its site was a thick hickory wood, having a small clearing where the Osborn House once stood (near the intersection of present Main and South Streets).

It seems that the first building that could properly be called the beginning of the town was built in 1808. It was an Inn, afterward kept by Peter Bailey.

Soon after 1815, there was a tavern-house, the store of Jacob Curtis, the houses of Benjamin Pearce, William McKnight and David Curtis.

Timothy I. Bloomfield, who had kept a store inland, took over the tavern and was keeping it in 1825. He named the little settlement "Squan Village."

The only house of worship in this entire community at this time was the Quaker Meeting House, but this simple, beautiful faith flourished in the midst of worldly cares and concerns.

John Woolman, one of the uncanonized saints of America, records in his Journal, "On the eighth of eighth month, 1746, I left home with the unity of Friends, and in company with my beloved friend and neighbor, Peter Andrews, . . . visited them in their meetings generally about Salem; We had meetings also at Barnagat, Manahockin and Mane Squan, and so to the yearly meeting at Shrewsbury." Again he writes, "Eighth month 1761. — Having felt drawings in my mind to visit Friends in about Shrewsbury, I went there . . . I also had a meeting at Squan, . . . and, as way opened, had conversation with some noted Friends

concerning their slaves." (Harvard Classics, Vol. I, pp. 191 and 260)

Thus, through all the years there has been a strong religious influence in and around Manasquan.

Our growth has been slow, but steady. By the middle of the last century, there were two stores, one kept by Hatsell (Hadsell?) and Curtis and the other by John Gifford. Another Meeting House, the Old Free Church on the Hill (later to be known as the Ocean Mill (Hill) Methodist Protestant Church) was built in what is now Atlantic Cemetery.

A weekly mail route was established from Freehold to Tom's River by way of "Old Squan Long Bridge" by Act of Congress on April 20th, 1818. This route was from Freehold by Squankum, Manasquan (Manasquan here means large settlement in the vicinity of what is now the Route 70 Bridge over the Manasquan River), Toms River, Cedar Creek and Manahawkin to Tuckerton. Samuel Allen was the Postmaster at the Bridge.

During the year 1854 a considerable interest was manifested toward having a postoffice at Squan, as the inhabitants were compelled to go two miles or more to Squan Bridge for their mail. In this movement, Osborn Curtis took a very active part and he became the unanimous choice of the people for postmaster. Mr. Curtis went to Washington with his petition and after he had made known the grievances of the people to the Postmaster General, the request was granted. They were allotted a postoffice and Mr. Curtis was officially appointed postmaster. He was also a member of the Legislature and instrumental in bringing the railroad to the Shore.

In 1855 Elias R. Haight had established a stage coach service between the boat terminal at Red Bank and Manasquan. Stage coaches left Red Bank and proceeded to Eatontown. The next stop was the Half-way House in Wayside. After a brief stop there, the coach would proceed to the Trap-Tavern in Hamilton (at the intersection of Route 33 and Old Corlies Road) where the travelers usually had their lunch. The coach then proceeded along country roads to Tilton's Tavern at Bailey's Corner and thence to the Squan House at Manasquan, the end of an arduous day's journey.

Mr. Archie Height, Jerseyville, reminisces from his own memories and reports from his father going back to the year 1850:

"My grandfather, E. R. Height, owned and operated one line of four Stage Coaches from Jay Street, New York to Squan Village and Point Pleasant. The Manasquan River was a harbor for sail boats that would gather in case of storm and the captains and owners of these boats would be transferred by stage back and forth to New York. The price of the trip each way was 87½ cents. The route was an old sand road and came to Middletown, then to the Half Way House (now Wayside), then through Long Slop, a very muddy road, to the Trap Tavern (now Hamilton). At this point Grandfather kept several horses to change over so that he could proceed to Squan with fresh horses; then down Gully Road over to Sarah Green Brook. The brook had to be forded as there was no bridge, then on to Bailey's Corner Tavern and New Bedford Hotel, then to Squan Village and Point Pleasant, which had a fine beach and a thriving town."

The mail route, the stage coach, then the railroad and Manasquan began to feel the touch of the outside world.

True it was that, during all these years from earliest settlement days, a large fleet had ploughed through the seas back and forth from New York and southern ports. Many and exciting were the adventures of the seafarers from Squan Inlet, especially during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

Also many and exciting were the adventures of the shore men who risked their lives to save those "in peril on the sea." The exploits of Samuel Curtis, as related so well by Miss Sarah Errickson in her "History of Manasquan" constitute a glorious page in the annals of the town. All would do well to honor the memory of a man who risked his life so unconcernedly for those whom he did not even know, but who called for aid and did not call in vain.

At last, and not at long last, there arrived the harbinger of the new day of information, the newspaper, the town's newspaper.

The first newspaper, published in Squan Village was the "Seaside," a tri-weekly, four-column, twelve by sixteen inches in size. The first number was issued on June 14, 1877. Enoch Perrine was the editor, E.S.V. Stultz, the proprietor and publisher. In this first issue, there is an article discussing the change of name from Squan to Manasquan, which change, in due course, took place.

"The residents of Squan have for some time been discussing

the propriety of changing the name of this place and restoring the original name, of which Squan is a contraction. Manasquan was the original Indian name, which signifies 'beautiful river', having reference to Manasquan River, a charming river just south of the village. We commend the taste of persons moving in this manner. 'Manasquan' has a more euphonious ring. No doubt there are some old settlers around Squan who would resist the change, but let the people adopt or restore the original name, and plain 'Squan', a very homely name, will be forgotten." *Asbury Park Journal*, June 14, 1877.

"Men are living who remember when Squan was called 'Crabtown', when it was away out of the world, when nobody came but to leave as soon as possible. It was away down along the shore where nobody went and nobody dwelt but some fishermen who all lived at a poor dying rate, but who, in the progress of events, have become representative men of the vicinity. Now behold what a change! 'Crabtown' has given place to 'Squan', and now 'Squan' has become distasteful. We have come to more dignity and want a nicer name. Now thousands flock hither and are sorry when the time comes for them to leave. Now we have prosperous merchants, fine churches, eloquent and pious ministers, active mechanics, fine houses and a hundred other semblances of prosperity and thrift." *The "Sea Side,"* June 19, 1877.

In 1878, Enoch Perrine's name was no longer associated with the paper, and E.S.V. Stultz continued as Editor and Publisher until the year of incorporation. In 1883, the name was changed from "The Seaside" to the "Manasquan Seaside."

As the town grew, all the town facilities grew. Business houses, mills, schools, churches, homes — all multiplied. People came and Manasquan became a self-reliant community, taking from the outside world and giving in return value for value received.

"It is a fact that there is scarcely an empty house in town. Business is picking up so wonderfully here that we have no idle houses and few idle men." *"The Sea Side,"* June 14, 1877.

A town develops according to the character of its citizens and the men whose names are synonymous with the growth of the town have left us a record of character and service of which we may be proud.

Curtis, Longstreet, Pearce, Allen, Borden, Rankin, Lewis, Taylor, etc., etc., etc.! These old and still familiar names are

blended into many, many others, for our community has grown and in growing has taken to its heart people from almost everywhere.

"Thus we arrive at the fateful year of 1887." So wrote the scribe for the celebration of the 50th Anniversary in 1887. For in the years between, Squan became Manasquan, and began reaching toward official organization and recognition as an enterprising community in Monmouth County. Details of the first Borough election and of the beginnings of Municipal services will follow under special headings. The "Sea Side" reports that "according to the late census" . . . the population of Wall Township was 3,850, and "the largest village, Manasquan, 900 inhabitants." Since that was some seven years before the special election for forming a Borough government, we have a good idea of the size of the community when incorporated. At the time of the fiftieth anniversary in 1937 the winter population was estimated as 3,000, nearly tripled in summer. The 1960 census recorded 4,022 year round inhabitants, while officials estimate the count for summer 1961 as

"So, through the years, has our Borough gone," writes our scribe. "Fifty years of prosperity, with occasional 'doldrums', fifty years of healthy growth! And now Manasquan, at the height of the prime of its life, stands at another 'golden milestone'." So wrote Charles Nott Van Loan in 1937. Can we join him now, — twenty-five years later — at a "diamond milestone" — in saying "Looking backward, we think of the glorious history of the past, of a heritage that all of us should be proud, and are proud, to inherit, of service, love, sympathy, helpfulness and a fine spirit of cooperation?"

"Looking ahead — what?"



INCORPORATION

EARLY in the history of our nation, Manasquan or Squan Village was part of Shewsbury Township, in the County of Monmouth and State of New Jersey. At a later date Manasquan became a part of Wall Township.

In 1887 Stephen W. Newbury and others filed an application with the County Court, for the formation of a borough government to be known as the Borough of Manasquan.

On December 5th, 1887 an order was filed with the Clerk of the County of Monmouth, by the Presiding Judge of the Monmouth County Court of Common Pleas authorizing a special election to be held on Thursday, the 29th day of December 1887 in the basement of Messrs. Errickson and Wainright Store on Main Street in the Village of Manasquan. The object of said election was to vote for or against the incorporation of the "Borough of Manasquan."

The majority voted for the incorporation and on December 30th, 1887 the Borough was officially incorporated.

An election was held in the No. 1 Fire House on Broad Street, on January 17th, 1888 for the purpose of electing a Mayor and six Councilmen.

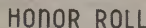
At this election Edward S. Van Leer was elected the first Mayor of Manasquan and the first Councilmen to be elected were John Cline, Theodore Cook, Daniel Cook, William P. Taylor, Elisha C. Errickson and Henry Curtis.

The first meeting of the Mayor and Council convened at the residence of Elisha C. Errickson, on Thursday evening January 19, 1888 and at that meeting, George M. Davison was appointed as the first clerk of the Borough and Halsted H. Wainright was appointed as Corporation Counsel.

Many Mayors, Councilmen and Officials have faithfully served this Borough since its inception and still living among us are Mayors: Lloyd C. Riddle, Abram D. Voorhees, Raymond R. Baker, John L. Vogel, George Mueller, Hubbard F. Edick, E. Donald Osborn and Robert E. Mount. Councilmen have been; Harry Thompson, Edward R. Emmons, William B. Lyman, Edward Disbrow, William P. Stines, Walter A. Johnson, Abram D. Voorhees, John J. McGreevey, Forman O. Estelle, Raymond R. Baker, Joseph E. La Vance, Sr., Aaron G. Reed,

Hubbard F. Edick, George Mueller, Robert Riddle, James F. Bowers, Erwood D. McCormack, Mervin H. Briggs, Virginia G. Netterman, Fred H. Steckhahn, James P. Van Schoick, Jr., Frank H. Applegate, Clarence H. Allen, William R. Seylaz, Charles H. Howes, Jr., Chester L. Morgan, John D. Wooley and William J. Newbury.



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IN GRATEFUL TRIBUTE TO
THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS
OF MANASQUAN WHO
SERVED IN THE ARMED
FORCES IN WORLD WAR II

★ ★ ★ ★

WORLD WAR I

MALDEN E. VUONCK
CLARENCE STOKEY

WORLD WAR II

RICHARD P. BACH
RICHARD A. DONNELLY JR.
EDWIN A. LEVER JR.
ARTHUR J. MCHEENRY
C. KIRBY NEUBERT
CARLETON SACCO
EMIL SWENSSON
HILDING SWENSSON JR.

THESE OUR DEAD
IN HONORED GLORY REST

HONOR ROLL

[illegible][illegible]

WAR MEMORIAL

Dedication services for the Manasquan War Memorial were held Sunday, November 12, 1950. The committee in charge of arrangements included Tracy M. Hoskins, Chairman; Erwood D. McCormack and Robert J. Riddle.



MANASQUAN, Aerial View

COURTESY OF VAL ERNIES SEA GIRL INN

Borough Services



MAYOR AND 1962 COUNCIL

Seated, left to right: William J. Newbury, Mayor Robert E. Mount, William R. Seylaz. *Standing, left to right:* Clarence H. Allen, John D. Wooley, Chester L. Morgan, Charles H. Howes, Jr., V. Miller Preston.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS

Mayor

ROBERT E. MOUNT

President of Council

WILLIAM R. SEYLAZ

Councilmen

CLARENCE H. ALLEN

CHARLES H. HOWES, JR.

CHESTER L. MORGAN

WILLIAM J. NEWBURY

WILLIAM R. SEYLAZ

JOHN D. WOOLEY

Borough Clerk

V. MILLER PRESTON

Committee Chairmen

Finance

CLARENCE H. ALLEN

Sanitation

CLARENCE H. ALLEN

Beach

WILLIAM R. SEYLAZ

Parking Lots, Streets and Sidewalks

WILLIAM J. NEWBURY

Water and Sewer

CHESTER L. MORGAN

Law and Ordinance

JOHN D. WOOLEY

Police and Public Safety

JOHN D. WOOLEY

Fire

WILLIAM J. NEWBURY

Borough Property

CHESTER L. MORGAN

Waterways

CHARLES H. HOWES, JR.

Lights

CHARLES H. HOWES, JR.

COLLECTOR—TREASURER—

TAX SEARCHER—

Joseph H. Williams

ATTORNEY—

Joseph R. Megill

ENGINEER—

Ted C. Frank

MAGISTRATE—

Le Roy Wyckoff

COURT CLERK—

Mary A. Van Dorn

CHIEF OF POLICE—

Willard H. Nock

SGT. OF POLICE—

William A. Morton

Edward L. Whitehead

“JUVENILE” OFFICER—

Charles Elwood Preston

ASSESSORS—

Theodore C. Miller, Sec.

Harvey M. Bush

Abram D. Voorhees

FIRE CHIEF—

William M. Tilton

WATER AND SEWER

SUPERINTENDENT—

W. W. Thompson

STREET SUPERINTENDENT—

William M. Tilton

BUILDING AND PLUMBING

INSPECTOR—

L. L. Anderson

BOARD OF HEALTH—

Charles W. Trafford, Sec.

Herman Doctofsky

Dr. James Lansing

Mrs. Harold Francis

Hans Letsche

Mrs. H. LeRoy Schafer

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V. Miller Preston, Sec.

Raymond R. Baker

Charles H. Howes, Jr.

George C. Jorgensen

Fred H. Steckhahn

Wm. C. Longstreet, Sr.

Abram D. Voorhees

Robert E. Mount

REGISTRAR OF VITAL

STATISTICS—

Charles W. Trafford

BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT—

Glenn L. Swader, Chr.

Lester C. Leming, Sec.

Stuart R. Hancock

William H. Ruf

M. Frank Sherman

DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE AND

DISASTER CONTROL—

Edward Hepp

DIRECTOR OF RELIEF—

Philip H. Fluhr

SHADE TREE COMMISSION—

Louis Tassini, Chairman

Allen M. Cierpik

Hubbard F. Edick

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER—

The Coast Star

BOARD OF EDUCATION—

Clois D. Blakeney, President

W. R. Newman, Board Sec.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—

William E. Miller

FIRST AID—

Lester C. Leming, Pres.

Vincent J. Wolf, Capt.



STATE TAX DEPARTMENT
 PREPARED BY THE STATE TAX DEPARTMENT
 J. H. SPAYER, MARTIN
 1915

BOROUGH OF SEA GIRT
 N. J. STATE ENCAMPMENT



LEGEND

- (1) SHEET NOS.
- (2) BLOCK NOS.
- (3) LOT NOS.
- (4) LOT DIMENSIONS
- (5) TWP & BOROUGH LINES
- (6) BOUNDARY

KEY SHEET

FOR
 BOROUGH OF SEA GIRT
 OCEAN COUNTY
 MONMOUTH COUNTY N. J.
 TAX MAP

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1

The very first mention of a fire department was made in The Sea Side, Manasquan's first Newspaper, on August 16, 1877, when this article appeared, "Messrs. Curtis & Davidson have put up a fire extinguisher at their store. It is to be hoped that the Squan fire department will be equipped in time to attend the annual county firemen's parade at Red Bank in October of 1877."

Evidently nothing was done about the situation of fire protection, because in April of 1882, we read, "We doubt if there is a town in the county of Monmouth of the size of Manasquan that has not provided some means for the protection of its property in case of fire. But here, we have not the first thing. Let something be done about it at once."

In 1883, the burning of the tank house of the Pennsylvania railroad, at Sea Girt, led The Sea Side to urge upon the people of Manasquan the necessity of procuring a fire apparatus and stated in December of the same year, "We have been shown a catalogue containing a description of an engine, of improved pattern, costing \$400, worked by hand or horsepower and throwing a one and one-half pound stream through a three inch hose. It is thought that a well drilled fire company, under the command of a competent chief, together with an apparatus of the kind above mentioned, would be of some effective use. It is also proposed that a meeting be held, the time and place of which will be announced, and the subject thoroughly considered and discussed."

On February 12, 1884, in response to the call in The Sea Side for a meeting of interested citizens, such a meeting was held, with about forty persons in attendance. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested and after organizing the meeting, in regular form, a vote was taken, which showed that every person present was in favor of procuring some kind of an apparatus. After several had expressed their views upon the matter in question, a committee was elected, consisting of Dr. A. A. Higgins, E. S. Van Leer and James McClain, who were to obtain price lists and catalogues of all kinds of engines and to submit them at the fire meeting for inspection. It was duly decided to procure a Remington Fire Engine, the necessary hose and other equipment. A committee was empowered to

solicit and obtain funds for the purchase of same.

Our first editor, E. S. V. Stultz, said at the time, "The real value of the worth of these machines cannot be estimated upon except in an emergency where its service is rendered . . . and if the efforts of the committee result in the purchase of an engine and equipment, we earnestly hope that the same good fortune will attend Manasquan as in the years past, and that we may never have an occasion to use a fire engine within the limits of our village."

In due time, May 5, 1884, the Remington Fire engine arrived. The company proposed to show the engine right in the center of the town, thereby proving the fact that the machine was just the engine for small country villages. An account of this demonstration appeared in the May 23rd, 1884 issue of *The Sea Side*.

"On Tuesday afternoon last our citizens were favored with an exhibition of the workings of the Remington Hand and Horse Power Fire Engine. The engine was taken to the open space in front of Mr. Samuel Morton's shops (stood on South Street, near the location of the First Merchant's Drive-in) and placed in position, the suction hose being put in the stream that crosses the street at that point (Judah Creek). Two hundred feet of leading hose was attached to the engine. A team of horses was attached to the machine and before they had made two revolutions a stream was being thrown a distance of fifty feet from the nozzle . . . In spite of a strong wind which prevailed at the time, a stream was not only thrown over Mr. Curtis' three-story building (corner of South and Main Streets, presently owned and occupied by The General Store) but over the flag-staff which surmounts it, showing conclusively that the little engine is no toy, but will do as good work as half the steamers and all, and even more, than was claimed for it.

"We have a natural water supply right in the heart of our town, of sufficient magnitude for any demand that may be made upon it for extinguishing a fire anywhere in the business portion of the town. Another stream flows along the south of Sea View, (Robert's Brook), affording another natural supply for that location. Still another stream (Mac's Pond and the stream east of the pond) which will furnish abundant water for all that part of Manasquan, while the continuation of the last named stream will afford water for Broad Street, in the vicinity

of the Pennsylvania Railroad. We think this shows that we may safely let the water supply rest for the present, while all hands give their attention to procuring the engine."

In accordance with a notice, published in *The Sea Side* on June 13th and 20th, 1884, a meeting was held at the Osborn House (located on the south west corner of Main and South Streets) on Monday evening, June 23, 1884, for the purpose of incorporating a fire company. The meeting was called to order and Wilmer E. Hoskins (father of our late editor, Tracy Hoskins) was made chairman and William H. Ruf, secretary. A resolution was carried that the company be incorporated under the name of the Manasquan Fire Company No. 1, for a period of ten years, and a committee be appointed to have a proper certificate filed in the county clerk's office at Freehold, in accordance with the law. A committee was appointed to solicit funds, sufficient to procure an engine and its appurtenances. The following officers were elected to serve until the annual election in December:

Wilmer E. Hoskins, president
Dr. A. A. Higgins, vice-president
E. S. V. Stultz, treasurer
W. H. Ruf, secretary
Charles Maire, collector

After a vote of thanks to T. A. Zimmerman, proprietor of the Osborn House, who had volunteered the use of his rooms as a place of meeting for the company until others could be procured, the meeting was adjourned. The charter members of this first fire company numbered nineteen and were:

Dr. A. A. Higgins	Wm. Vunck
E. S. V. Stultz	Joseph Maire
Wm. L. Brown	Charles Maire
Elisha Errickson	John Morton
B. J. Davison	Wilmer E. Hoskins
Wm. H. Ruf	W. H. Foster
T. A. Zimmerman	William Morton
Moses M. Marks	John Marks
Alonzo Mount	A. F. VanNote

T. H. Vannoye

We know that "a resolution was carried" in 1884 and that "a committee appointed to have a proper certificate filed in the county clerk's office at Freehold" but no record of this early

incorporation, at either Freehold or Trenton, can be found. We do know that a fire company was officially organized on March 21, 1887, with papers filed during that year at Freehold. (Recorded in the Monmouth County Clerk's office, in Book "B" of Incorporations, p. 56)

Although original records, dealing with the company were lost in a tragic fire in 1888, much of the early history has been preserved, as the result of an interview that the late Vincent T. Miller, granted in August, 1931. Boro Clerk, V. Miller Preston, grandson of Mr. Miller, has this interview on file.

During this same year of 1887, the first fire company of Manasquan purchased a parcel of land on Broad Street from Pitney and Julia Curtis, for the sum of \$600. and with "axes, hammers and carpenter tools", erected their new home. At the same time, the members also purchased a cream-colored hook and ladder wagon for \$1,000. and speedily earned the reputation for being "the finest fire department within the area".

On February 25, 1890, Mr. Miller, who was president of the company at that time, offered the services of the department to Manasquan Council.



MANASQUAN HOOK AND LADDER CO., No. 1.

In its long history, one factor stands out — anxious to maintain its reputation as the finest equipped company, the No. 1 Company never carried an obsolete piece of equipment. The members investigated new methods and procedures, studied fire equipment thoroughly, and, although it often meant stretching their meager budget, they always managed to buy new and modern equipment to help battle blazes.



MANASQUAN HOOK & LADDER COMPANY NO. 1, taken in front of the Broad Street Fire House and includes: John Chapman, Jr., Alonzo Mount, Thomas Frazee, Robert M. Marks, William H. Ruf, Charles Mott, John Chapman, Sr., James W. Van Houten, Raymond Morton and George Birdsall.

In 1912, the Company bought a chemical, motor-powered truck and “swapped” it a few years later for a combination ladder and chemical truck. The new truck cost the Company \$13,000. The latest equipment was purchased in December, 1957 — a GMC Sea Grave, sixty-five foot aerial ladder truck — at a cost of \$24,000.

Moving day for the “Boys of No. 1 Company” came in June, 1961, when the old home on Broad Street was abandoned, and the new, colonial style, two-storied building, located on the Euclid Avenue extension became their new address. This beautiful sixty foot by fifty-two foot building, faced with red brick, with white trim, was built at a cost of \$55,000.

The tradition of keeping up with the times has never been forsaken. In the seventy-five years since the Company was first officially incorporated, Manasquan Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 has gained state-wide recognition, as being one of the top companies of the state. Together, with its sister company, Volunteer Engine Co. No. 2, they have served Manasquan long and well.

They're only Volunteers, you say
That's all it means to you,
But have you ever stopped to think
What our men really do?

At three A.M., when we're asleep
Out of their beds they crawl,
No matter what the weather be
They answer to the call.

At ten below, when your feet will freeze,
And the bed feels, oh, so good!
They fight our fires faithfully,
And succeed, as we knew they would.

Summer, winter, spring or fall,
Heat, rain, hail or snow,
No matter what the hour be,
They come at the first blow.

They're only Volunteers, you say;
Is that all they deserve?
Whether it be yours or his,
It's really us they serve!

Author unknown.



VOLUNTEER ENGINE COMPANY NO. 2 OF MANASQUAN, NEW JERSEY

The Volunteer Engine Company No. 2 of Manasquan, New Jersey was organized and incorporated on November 15, 1894. On March 23, 1896, the Company was reorganized and chartered, with about twenty-nine members. Their equipment consisted of one hand drawn pumper and one hand drawn hose cart and their place of meeting was a room over the Van Schoick Sash and Blind Shop, which was located on South Street (where the First Merchants Drive-In Bank now stands). The equipment was housed in the rear.

After a fire, which destroyed the shop in 1902, the Company housed and met in a barn in Van Leer's Lumber Yard which was located at approximately where the No. 1 Company's new building now stands. On June 23, 1904, the Company moved to a new house, built on the corner of Main Street and Osborn Avenue (now part of the Lutheran Church property).

The first Auto Hose Truck was purchased by the Company at a cost of \$1,095.00. It was a 1915, 4-cylinder, 48 H.P. Roebling, with the chassis equipped as a hose truck by Mr. Clark Clayton of Spring Lake. The entire Company turned out on December 31, 1915 at 8 o'clock to ride on the truck from Clayton's Garage in Spring Lake to the fire house. The second truck, purchased in 1922, was a 750-gallon American La France Pumper, later to become known as "Old Peg". Next came a Studebaker which the Company made into a chemical and hose truck. The old hand drawn equipment was retired and the two motorized pieces served the town until 1946, when a 500-gallon war surplus pumper was purchased and the Studebaker retired. In 1949, a 1000-gallon American La France Pumper was purchased.

As the town grew, the Company grew with it, and in 1951, moved to their larger and more modern quarters on Parker Avenue. At that time, another 1000-gallon pumper was purchased and the war surplus pumper sold. In 1954, with the purchase of a new and modern 750-gallon American La France pumper, "Old Peg" was retired, after thirty-two years of service. Each time the Company bought a new fire truck, an old one was retired, until today the Company has three modern fire trucks and a membership of fifty men.

Volunteer Engine Company No. 2 will be sixty-eight years old on November 15, 1962. From the early days, when the equipment was drawn through the streets by "muscle and sweat" to the motorized equipment of today, the Company has served the Borough and the citizens of Manasquan faithfully. The men of No. 2 Company stand ready to continue to serve whenever and wherever needed.



VOLUNTEER ENGINE COMPANY NO. 2, 1924 - 1930 ERA

Taken at the Old Fire House on Main Street and Osborne Avenue, and includes, *First Row, left to right:* Clinton Thompson, Waldo Lansing, William Emmons, Grover C. Eckman, Merle Rankin, James Osborn, Ralph Patterson and Joseph Carlton. *Back Row, left to right:* Frank Tilton, George L. Morton, Harry Morton, Forman O. Estelle, Edward L. Emmons, John R. Morris, George Birdsall, Carl McHenry, James B. Errickson, Arthur Newman, Arthur Osborn, Milton Asay, Charles Mount, William C. Van Arsdale and Theodore Longstreet.



VOLUNTEER ENGINE COMPANY NO. 2, taken in front of the old Main Street Fire House which stood at the N. E. corner of Main Street and Osborn Avenue, now part of the Lutheran Church property. *Bottom Row, left to right:* Fred Wood, Harvey Goddard, Tracy M. Hoskins, Voorhees Cook, William Rice, William Wallace, Linwood Blain and William Emmons. *Top Row, left to right:* Jordan Birdsall, John Cornelius, Harry Clayton, Leonard Morton, Lloyd Newman, Edward Emmons, Leon Sutphen, Lewis Wolt and James Rice.

POST OFFICE

In 1852, the Post Office at Manasquan was discontinued. But the "Manasquan" of that day was quite a different locality from that of the present, as it was located on the road from Howell Works to Point Pleasant. (Near the present Rt. #70 Bridge, over the Manasquan River). The only buildings were the store in which the Post Office was kept and the dwelling of the store-keeper and Postmaster, Mr. Samuel F. Allen. "A mail boy came once a week from Freehold to Toms River by way of Squan Bridge and the venerable Samuel F. Allen was post-master at that place."

Dr. Robert F. Laird was sent to Washington and succeeded in getting a mail route established from Squan to New York, via Red Bank. Three post offices were established along the route and Mr. Osborn Curtis was appointed first Post-master of Squan Village. The office was established under the name of "Squam Village," the letter "m" being inserted by mistake for "n". Mr. Curtis went to Washington to have the error corrected, but the seals and papers had all been made out to "Squam Village" and the Department refused to take the trouble to make the correction. So "Squam Village" was the name by which our beautiful village was known in Washington a long time, or until the name was changed in 1876 to "Squan". The "Village" part of the official name seemed superfluous and most of the people did not use it anyway.

We have not been able to determine the exact location of the first post-office in "Squam Village", during the period of 1848-1871. There may have been several. We do believe that it was either housed in the Wainright & Errickson store, located on Main Street, facing South Street, or in the immediate vicinity. Our belief is based on the following quotations, "The Wainright & Errickson building replaced a smaller building on the site that had been a settlement post-office" and "daily the townspeople sought out the only available newspaper from Mr. Errickson, in his store or in the post-office . . .".

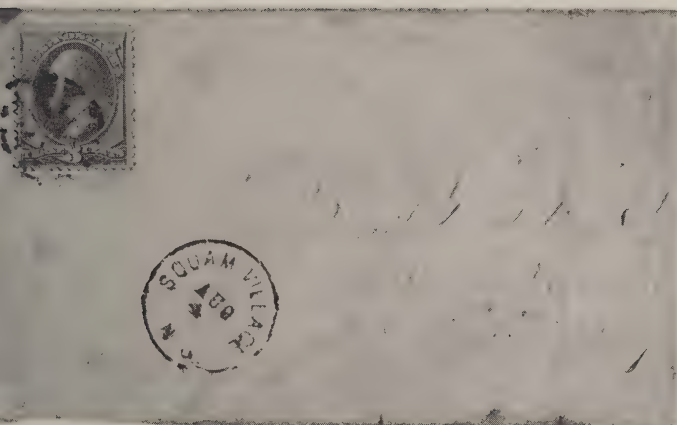
In 1871, Wm. S. Moore became post-master and the post-office was moved into the millinery shop of his wife, "Aunt Kate Moore". (Located on Main Street, in the Health Center Building) And here he served the public for fourteen years, up to the time that the post-office on South Street was built. He then surrendered his office to his successor, Mr. Henry Curtis,

Squam Village N.J.
Oct 2



SQUAM
VILLAGE
1854

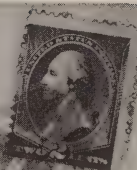
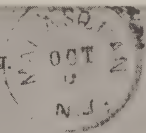
Dr. Schanck
Princeton
New Jersey.



SQUAM
VILLAGE
1871

RETURN TO
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MANASQUAN, N. J.

If not delivered in 5 days.



MANASQUAN
1885

Mr M R Hutto
Johnstown

Box 36-

Ch. 9.

of the firm of Curtis and Conover. During his office he registered nearly 15,000 letters and "never lost one".

The Sea Side tells us in 1885, "Among the many improvements recently made in Manasquan, none gives more satisfaction than the new post office, which has been erected on South Street and which was opened for public use on Friday, September 19th, 1885 — the new building, together with the appointment of Mr. Henry Curtis as postmaster is a source of pleasure to our residents . . . (the old post office building still stands on South Street, and today is known as No. 12, the home of The Hat Shop). The post office building is entirely of brick and is 34 feet by 45 feet on the ground. The lower floor is divided into two fine large stores and in the rear portion of the store, on the south side of the building, is located the post office proper. The office is fitted up in black walnut and contains two hundred call boxes, thirty-six lock drawers, all conveniently arranged. The office is entirely separated from the store, and Mr. Theodore W. Brewer, who has been sworn in as first assistant postmaster, will give his whole time and attention to the duties of the office. Mr. Curtis' commission is dated August 11th, 1885, and he would have entered upon the duties of his office sooner, if the building had been ready for occupancy."



OLD POST OFFICE ON
SOUTH STREET

Erected in 1885

(Building now known as No. 12
and occupied by The Hat Shop)

As our town grew, and we began to feel the need of larger quarters, the post office was moved in 1906 (1907), from the South Street building to the east wing of the Manasquan National Bank Building, on Main Street. There it remained for forty-five years, until the doors were officially opened, on November 1, 1951, at their present location, No. 148 Main Street.



DEDICATION CEREMONY of the Post Office Building on Main Street, November 1, 1951.

MANASQUAN, MONMOUTH COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Established on March 27, 1819.

Discontinued on December 3, 1851.

Postmasters

Samuel F. Allen
Abraham Osborn
Sidney Goble
Abraham Osborn

Dates of Appointment

March 27, 1819
April 13, 1838
July 1, 1841
May 9, 1845

Squan Village, Monmouth County, New Jersey

Established as Squam Village on June 19, 1848.

Name changed to Squan Village on November 2, 1875.

Name changed to Manasquan on February 12, 1878.

Postmasters

Osborn Curtis
Eugene A. Hyde
David Riddle
Benjamin J. Davison
William S. Moore
Henry A. Curtis
Benjamin B. Pearce
William White
James E. Cook
James P. Van Schoick
Marcellus Parker
Oscar Drake
George C. Kloss
Raymond W. McGreevey

Dates of Appointment

June 19, 1848
November 3, 1862
June 29, 1864
December 10, 1872
December 19, 1872
August 11, 1885
December 5, 1889
January 17, 1895
January 28, 1899
May 22, 1906
February 4, 1915
September 29, 1923
February 28, 1927
February 1, 1936

In this Diamond Jubilee year of 1962, the people of Manasquan have the promise of a new post office building, to be erected on Diamond Jubilee Plaza, adjacent to the headquarters of Hook & Ladder Company No. 1. We are looking forward to the dedication of this new, beautiful, colonial-style building, a building to be proud of, a building which will serve the people of Manasquan for many years.



PROPOSED POST OFFICE BUILDING



DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICE

Thirty-eight years ago, in 1924, the Monmouth County Organization for Social Service placed a part time nurse in this community; later a semi-student was added to the staff and the nurse was given desk room in the Borough Hall, Manasquan. A local committee was formed which developed into an Auxiliary representative of the various communities served. Public bodies voted subsidies — private individuals contributed money, materials and service — and the need for larger quarters was felt.

In 1930 the Auxiliary rented the present little house as a Health Center and four years later decided to try to raise sufficient funds to purchase the house and lot and establish a Health Center which would be a memorial to friends of the Service, living or dead.

Mr. Sol Lewis, acting for the Lewis Estate, agreed to sell the property at \$1,000 below its value in memory of his father. A member contributed \$500 for the down payment and Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson, president of the Monmouth County Organization for Social Service, took a mortgage to cover the balance (\$2,000).



HEALTH CENTER at 67 Main Street Street, Manasquan

The members of the Auxiliary worked hard to collect funds to renovate and furnish the building and pay off the mortgage. As the scope of activities became greater, the need to enlarge the building presented itself. Numerous attempts were made to arrange this through the ERA and later the PWA, without success.

In the fall of 1935, Mr. Hubert K. Dalton of Rumson, treasurer of the Monmouth County Organization for Social Service, visited the Center, became interested in it and offered to finance the major cost of remodeling on condition that the building belong to the mother organization, the Monmouth County Organization for Social Service, to be used as a Health Center for Manasquan and the surrounding territory.

The Auxiliary decided to raise \$1,000 in memorial gifts and to furnish the building. Mr. Grant Tilsworth of New York donated a Delco heating plant. Mrs. Thompson cancelled her mortgage and Mr. Wm. Moncrief, the builder employed by Mr. Dalton, added many improvements to the original plans at his own expense and sent a check for \$125.00 as his contribution to the furnishings.

The adjacent plot of land was also purchased by Mr. Dalton for the Health Center. The local artisans employed in the remodeling contributed many finishing touches. The building is finished free and clear, and inspiration to all those interested in Community Welfare.

A tablet will be installed later containing the names of those to whose memory this building and its furnishings are dedicated.



HISTORY OF THE MANASQUAN FIRST AID SQUAD, INC.

It was on July 22, 1929, when only two other volunteer First Aid Squads were in existence in the United States, that 14 young vigorous Manasquan firemen decided their borough by the sea should join what was to become a growing group of unpaid community emergency units.

Andrew Jackson was the President of the first Manasquan squad. William McKelvey was Secretary; Harry Clayton, Treasurer; and Jack Morris, Captain. Other members were Clint Thompson, Merrill Rankin, Joseph Carlton, John Howarth, Waldo Lansing, William Emmons, Forman Estelle, Carl McHenry and Oliver Osborn.

The first ambulance to be used by the new Squad was a 1929 panel truck which was converted to ambulance use. Jack Morris's garage, next to the Borough Hall, was used as the Squad's first headquarters.

The Manasquan Squad is not only among the first in the Country to form but it is a charter member to the following related organizations; The New Jersey State First Aid Council (a Manasquan member served as its first secretary), the International Rescue and First Aid Association, and the Monmouth County Association of First Aid squads.



CHARTER MEMBERS of Manasquan First Aid Squad shown above, *left to right:* William McKelvey, Clinton Thompson, William Mount, Dr. James Lansing, Waldo Lansing, Joseph Carlton, John Howarth, Carl McHenry, William Emmons, Merrill Rankin, Oliver Osborn and Driver John Morris.



MANASQUAN FIRST AID SQUAD
1962

Left to right: Roy Haines, William Rowan, Fred Leggett, Charles Patterson (Trustee), George Pincus, Joseph Rose, Martin Smock, John Evens (Treasurer), Richard Miller (Secretary), Lester Leming (President), John Howarth (Charter Member), Vincent Wolf (Captain), Lewis Combs (2nd Lieutenant), Albert Layton (Sergeant), Alvin Weirman, Daniel Krepps, William Morton, Francis Rudavsky, Paul La Vance, Raymond McGreevey, Oscar Gibbs and Robert Flood.

Still on the job. Working faithfully, with one purpose in mind - to serve the residents of Manasquan, Brielle and Sea Girt continually 24 hours daily, fair weather or foul, with the most modern methods and equipment.

The Manasquan First Aid Squad has more than doubled its membership in its 33 years of existence but there is room for more volunteers. Applicants must be over 21 years of age, a resident of Manasquan, in good health and willing to serve. Each new member must undergo preliminary American Red Cross training.

The Manasquan First Aid Squad has always had the finest, most complete and up to date equipment. The rolling stock of the Squad is valued at over \$100,000. It consists of the following rigs: A 1946 Cadillac, a 1957 Cadillac, a custom built 1958 Cadillac, a 1960 Willys four-wheel drive crash truck, this is used to haul emergency equipment such as rescue paraphernalia, grappling equipment, acetylene torches, a loud-speaker, flood lights, hydraulic jack, a winch, and a snow plow, and the most recent addition is a 1961 International Ambulance. It is safe to say that Manasquan is one of, if not the only, Squad, in the state with five pieces of apparatus.

The home of the Manasquan Squad is on Broad St. After using the garage provided by Jack Morris for several years the Squad's rig was given space in the garage of Borough Hall. In 1946, after 13 years in the Borough Building, the squad arranged with municipal officials to add additional space so that the newer equipment could have proper space for storage and service. Eight years later, in 1954, the Squad struck out on its own and built one of the most modern squad headquarters in New Jersey, its present home on Broad St. Valued at more than \$30,000, the headquarters is a one-story concrete and brick structure. It originally had only two full-sized bays but in 1960 two additional bays were added to contain the ever-increasing equipment.



HISTORY OF THE MANASQUAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Borough of Manasquan has had a Night Watchman, sometimes called a Constable or Marshal, since its inception. For years this position of the keeper of the peace usually rested with one man at a time. In other words a one man police force.

The Borough Council meeting minutes of July 18th, 1890 state that the Borough secured the services of Samuel Garrison at \$1.50 per night. It is said that he worked from six p.m. to six a.m.

At one time the jail or lock-up of the Borough was south of Main Street at about the position of the livery stable of Mr. Rufus Van Schoick. The jail was then changed to the No. 1 Fire House on Broad Street where it remained for many years. About 1940 the jail was installed in a building at the water plant property on South Street, and then to the Borough Hall on Taylor Avenue, where today it ranks as the most modern jail along the entire shore area.

The police department became a larger force and started expanding with the employment of Theodore O. Longstreet in 1924.

Mr. Longstreet served as the Borough's first police Chief from 1927. Mr. Longstreet retired in 1953 and died on Sept. 24, 1958.

Mr. John H. Jansen, Sr. became a patrolman in the Borough in 1925, retiring in October of 1949 and died on November 29th, 1951.

Mr. Harold Francis started as a patrolman of the Borough in 1930, becoming a Sergeant in 1942 and a Captain in 1951. Mr. Francis was made Chief in 1954 and retired in October 1959.

Mr. Willard H. Nock started working for the Borough in 1939, and was made Sergeant in 1950, and Captain in 1953. In October of 1959 he was made the Chief of the Police Department of the Borough of Manasquan, the head of an efficient organization, highly trained, skilled, scientific, schooled and capable, not only for the apprehending of criminals and the detection of crime and its prevention, but also as a courteous helpful civic service, to all of our citizens.



MANASQUAN POLICE DEPARTMENT 1962

Front Row: Sgt. Morton, Chief Nock, Sgt. Whitehead. Middle Row: Ptl. Preston, Evans, Johnston, Heulitt and Stokey. Rear Row: Dispatcher Pulver, Malone and Ward.

Charles Elwood Preston became a regular in the department in 1946, and was made Juvenile Officer in 1959.

Raymond F. Johnson, Jr. became a regular in 1947, and James W. Stokey in 1948.

William A. Morton became a regular in 1949 and was made Sergeant May 28, 1956.

Edward L. Whitehead joined the department in 1951 and became Sergeant March 31, 1958.

William S. Heulitt became a regular in 1952 and Paul R. La Vance in 1956.

Special Police Bernard H. Ward and Eyrwin G. Pulver became Police Call Dispatchers, under category classification of the Civil Service Department in 1954.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT

The well never runs dry in Manasquan! This can be taken both literally and figuratively because the Water Department with its modern equipment and its fully trained personnel keeps a watchful eye on the Borough's water consumption. Test readings frequently taken during the day reveal that this department dispenses enough water to float a miniature flotilla. On an average, more than one million gallons are pumped and during the height of the summer season the water output easily wavers around the million and a half mark.

The water department runs so smoothly and efficiently, however, that many of the permanent residents and most of the summer visitors don't even know where the plant is located or how it operates.

Situated at the outskirts of the Borough on South Street, the Water Department occupies one of the best landscaped tracts of land in the town. Borough Water Superintendent William Thompson and the men in his department take pride in the appearance of their plant.

Rows of plants, holly trees and a myriad of dahlias pave the way to reservoir and pumping station. The members of the department have created a beautiful garden out of what was once a swamp area.

An inspection of the interior of the plant shows a machine room housing pumps that are attractive and spotless with frequently renewed paint and well cared for equipment.

The reservoir is filled from natural wells that are sunk 135 feet in the ground. Approximately eight pounds of chlorine are fed into the water daily. Since Manasquan water has a tendency to be somewhat on the acid side, enough lime is added to counteract this condition.



Old "STAND PIPE" at the Water Works. Picture taken in 1945.

The Borough's interest in the Plant is just as keen as that of its director. About 1952 a new water tower was erected and a new well put into operation. Water is a vital commodity and Manasquan makes sure that there is enough for everybody's use. New equipment installed in the 1950's adds to the efficiency of operation and protects against water shortage from interruption of usual sources of power. Whereas 300,000 gallons a day used to be a peak load in summer, in 1961 the plant pumped an average 1,500,000 gallons daily during that season.



MANASQUAN WATER WORKS showing the new water tank which replaced the old "Stand Pipe."

MANASQUAN SUMMER PLAYGROUND

The Summer Playground program began in the summer of 1946 and is now in its seventeenth year. It originated as a project of the Youth Conservation Council of the Manasquan Woman's Club to prevent juvenile delinquency but was proven to be more valuable as a project to foster constructive and wholesome activities during the summer for grade school age children.

Dr. Agnes R. Wyman was first chairman with the following committee members: Mrs. H. R. Brindle, Mrs. Alfred DeBow, Mrs. Margaret Stokes, Mrs. Earle Pullen, George Gravino, M. H. Turner, Ray Baker, Leroy Mack and Ivan R. Reynolds. First instructors included Myron Turner of Brielle, Corienne Bize of Barnard College and Leroy Fish of Manasquan High School. The program was open to all children of Manasquan and Brielle of elementary school age. No fees were charged. Average attendance at both locations was 73.

In the mid-fifties, Manasquan and Brielle began separate programs of their own with their own committees. A two-week swimming instruction was included in the program in addition to arts and crafts, special events, organized games, games of low organization, skill games and individual activities. The program is now carried on at the Taylor Avenue School, Curtis Park and the Second Avenue Beach. Financial support is received from the Borough Council budget, Kiwanis Club, Elementary School P.T.A., registration fees and the general public support of a tag day. The staff is composed of a director and ten junior assistants.

The present committee consists of Melvin May, Chairman; Mrs. Theodore Raffetto, past chairman; Mrs. Harold Terhune, treasurer; Walter Schlamp, William Morton, Raymond Baker, Charles Harry, Howard Blair, Adrain Van Note, Mrs. Herbert Koeffler and George Gravino, Director.



THE SHADE TREE COMMISSION

The Shade Tree Commission was organized in the early 1900's by citizens interested in preserving the good old trees and planting new ones. As the town grew and new streets were laid out activities increased. According to Mrs. Gilbert L. Marcellus, many of the trees in the old part of town were set out by her late husband's grandfather, an earlier Gilbert Marcellus, and his associates.

Written records of the work done seem scanty but it is known that Mr. Halsted Wainright was President for several years in the 1920's. More recently, and until his death, Mr. Gilbert Marcellus held this office. One of the last projects under his presidency was the landscaping around the new Public Library Building on Broad Street.

The present committee consists of: Louis Tassini, Chairman; Allen M. Cierpik, Hubbard Edick.



SOUTH STREET. MANASQUAN, N. J.

Churches Are Established



"I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the House of the Lord." *Psalm 122*

THE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE STORY AT SQUAN

BY

MR. C. W. TRAFFORD

The first Meeting House was a two story building very similar to the Meeting House at Shrewsbury, but not as large. The second story in all Meeting Houses of the times were balconies. In most meetings, the children were seated there, where it was felt greater care could be extended to them. The first structure was built between 1693 and 1701. The trimming around the windows was much the same as can be seen in the picture of the Second Meeting House.

The only materials not from the immediate vicinity were the window glass and iron. The brick used in the structure was burned from local clay pits located within a mile of the building. The lime for the mortar was obtained by burning clam and



2nd MEETING HOUSE 1812 - 1884. Removed in 1886.

*Portion of
Interior*



oyster shells. Timbers were felled and prepared from the abundant forests of this locality, and from local stands of cedar came the convenient and practical shingles. Cedar was first used because of its lightness. Water-soaking the log before riving off the shingles took care of the problem of expansion during rain storms without impairing the usefulness of the material.

Frames built from the timbers previously mentioned were prepared for erection by adzing them square and mortised and tenoned. These joints were secured with trunnels (tree nails.) It will be recalled from the early history that iron nails, though available, were under heavy tax by the Crown. You no doubt have heard of the pin oak, the ideal wood for this purpose. Iron nails and rivets were used in the construction of the benches, and the luxury of iron hinges was afforded.

Cost records were more accurately kept than construction notes. Members were the craftsmen according to their qualified skills, those members without a craftsmans skill usually had the skill of an adequate pocketbook, the young were apprenticed.

This Meeting House, over one hundred years old, lasted until a memorable storm of 8 month 1808, when it was damaged to such an extent, that its use became dangerous. The committee in 1812 caused it to be remodeled to the one story building as seen in the old photographs. The interior view shows the north and east walls of plastered white washed brick lining and cedar wainscoating and pine and cedar benches.

The cast iron stove is believed to have been of local origin and burned half-cord lengths of wood. To save the expense of many bricks the chimney was hung to the rafters and ceiling. The bricks were molded and burned in the kiln of Samuel I. Allen about one half mile south on Meeting House Road.

This building was also the victim of the elements in 1882 when the committee started plans for the present house. The old building stood in the corner of the Burying Ground until 1886 when it was ordered removed by the committee and the Meeting. Robert Pearce took it to his property in 9th. month of that year, thus eliminating the danger of fire and the bodily harm that could occur to the boys who in all ages have found great joy in this kind of a hazard as a place to play.

The third or present Meeting House was constructed in 1884 from all new material, the frame is oak covered with white cedar beveled siding. The old stove shown in the interior of

the second meeting house was used in this new structure until a new and finer stove of the same class was purchased. Electric lights were installed in the twenties to replace the bracketed oil lamps. When the first addition was added in 1931 a warm air furnace was also added and the iron stove went to warm the home where it was needed. By 1955 more space was required and the third addition was constructed in much the same manner as the original Meeting House.

The Burying Ground, adjoining, is free "to those who are in unity with friends and remain in membership therewith." Many of the early Friends opposed to outward displays erected wooden grave markers instead of stone.

The photographs were taken by Marriot C. Morris of Sea Girt and Germantown, Pa. and are framed in wood taken from the building shown. The etching of the existing building was from a copy made by Frederick Robbins after the second addition was made.

No record exists to indicate the type of heating used before stoves were added but Friends' records show charcoal foot warmers and heated bricks were in common use. Cushioned benches go beyond the memory of the living membership. As late as 1914 small foot carpets were warmed near the stove and carried to the usual foot space where the ladies sat.



THE OCEAN HILL CHURCH

Up to 1843, the only church in the neighborhood of Squan Village was the Friends' Meeting House, nearly one mile west. The nearest Presbyterian Churches were those at Tennent (1731) Shrewsbury (1732) and Freehold (1883). The people of the community were thus dependent for the privilege of public worship upon visiting ministers or distant churches. Consequently, in 1843, a Union Church was built on the hill, overlooking the village, on part of the present site of the Atlantic View Cemetery. Here four denominations worshipped — the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestants, Baptist and the Presbyterians, an agreement being entered into concerning times of service.



The OCEAN HILL CHURCH

MANASQUAN METHODIST CHURCH

Methodism has experienced corporate worship in a variety of places and circumstances during its one and one quarter century of existence in Manasquan. History records its small beginnings in 1832, with services of worship in a private home, when the town was known as Squan Village.

Ten years later, through the combined efforts of the community, a house of worship was erected on the hill on Church Street, presently the site of the Atlantic View Cemetery. The Ocean Hill Church groups of the area worshiped there for a number of years.

In the year 1858, the Methodists of Squan Village completed their first sanctuary at what is presently known as 36 Church Street. On Easter Day, 1869, and only a month after all debts on the building had been retired, fire destroyed it. Undaunted, the people rallied, and in August of the same year the cornerstone was placed for a new sanctuary.

Additional property having been purchased and plans formulated for the erection of a new church building on an adjacent site, on Independence Day of the year 1890, disaster



MANASQUAN METHODIST CHURCH

struck again. Fire once more shattered the hopes of the parishioners.

Another new site was secured on the corner of South and Church Streets, and with renewed enthusiasm, the cornerstone ceremonies were held August 29th of the same year. In 1952 an acute need for additional educational space prompted a study of renovation and expansion. After some 64 years of service to the Master, the sanctuary was found structurally incompetent of renovation. A contract was negotiated and a new sanctuary and educational unit was begun in the spring of the year 1954. Some 14 months later, on May 19, 1955, the new building was consecrated, and on October 30, 1960, this building was dedicated, free of debt.

Excerpts From The Sea Side

In June of 1880, the Sea Side printed, "The Trustees of the M. E. Church, in purchasing new lots on Curtis avenue, have taken a step in the right direction, as it will afford them room for the erection of a parsonage and horse shed." And, in February, 1882, reported, "Rev. Mr. Carman and family are occupying the new M. E. parsonage." This first M. E. Parsonage is now the residence of Ernest Sprague and is located at 18 Curtis Avenue. The present parsonage was moved from South Street, when the present edifice was built, and is now located at 23 Church Street.

In a February, 1884 issue of the Sea Side, we read, "The Ladies' Aid Society, of the M. E. Church, of this place, will hold a Martha Washington Tea Party on Washington's Birthday, in Steinberg's Hall (Paperth Building, 113 Main Street). Tickets of admission to the Hall will be 25¢ and supper 25¢ additional. Anyone who desires may appear in the costume of 'Ye Olden tyme'."

In 1885, this notice appeared, "The Ladies of the M. E. Church, of this place, will hold a Mush and Milk Supper in Errickson and Wainright Hall (building, known as Purdy Building, northwest corner of Broad and Main streets, since torn down) on Wednesday evening of next week. Besides the principal dish of mush and milk, the usual good things will be provided in abundance. Admission to the hall 10 cents, supper 75 cents."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The First Baptist Church of Manasquan is 158 years old. That this church, which was never numerically strong, has reached this grand old age is due primarily to the fact that it first had a spiritual birth before it was ever built of wood and stone.

Elizabeth Hill, a former member of the Hopewell, N. J. Baptist Church missed church service and longed for her own church when she married John Havens and settled in Kettle Creek. With her step-children, she journeyed to Hightstown in November, 1801, to discuss her desires with Rev. Peter Wilson of the Baptist church there. He was too ill to talk to her, but promised, if he was restored to health, to visit her and preach to her neighbors. On December 9th, he visited the Havens' home and baptized Samuel Havens in the Metedeconk River. From then on he visited them about once a month and the Lord blessed his efforts. Thirty-seven people were baptized upon confession of faith.

Finally, on advice of Rev. Wilson, this group dismissed from the Hightstown church and formed themselves into an independent body. On October 20, 1804, they drew up a constitution at the home of John Havens. As this section was very sparsely settled the members of the church were scattered over a wide area. They came from Kettle Creek (Osbornville locality), Burrs-ville (Laurelton) Point Pleasant, Squan, New Bedford and Glendola. They usually met for services in each others homes or school houses. The congregation obtained preaching as best they could, but, for the most part, they depended upon individual members who could pray or speak. The first minister was Rev. William Bishop who came to this country in 1794 from England. It was during his ministry that the first church was erected. It was called "The church in the Pines" for it was located in a pine woods on the South side of the Manasquan River, on the road from Squan to Burrsville. This was about the center of the parish which had about a twelve mile radius. This church was dedicated in 1808. Some members would drive about seven miles to church, while others, who did not own a team, were forced to walk. Many of the women would carry their stockings and shoes in their hands until they came near the church and then they would sit down by the roadside and

put them on before entering the church.

In 1835, some of the members were granted letters of dismission to form the Kettle Creek Baptist Church, which is now the Osbornville Baptist Church. Seven years later, a church was built near Manasquan. This was the Free Meeting House on the Hill, called The Ocean Hill Church. Nesbit Mount gave the land and the church was built by local citizens, regardless of denominations. The Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists held meetings in turn. Unfortunately, this meeting house has disintegrated, but the land which is now the Atlantic View Cemetery is kept neat by the caretaker.

Just after the close of the Civil War, in July 1865, land was purchased on which to build a Baptist Church. There was a delay, however, in erecting a church because of a shortage of funds. Finally on Jan. 17, 1869, the basement of the present church building, (now recently renovated Sunday School rooms and Pastor's study,) was dedicated and used for services. The church proper was not completed until Jan. 18, 1870 at a cost of \$4,850. Twelve years later a lot was purchased on Curtis Ave. (now #33 Curtis) and a parsonage erected.

Just after this in 1888, letters were granted several members to form a church in Point Pleasant.

By the beginning of the twentieth century, baptisms in the Manasquan River were discontinued. The last recorded baptism there was in the winter of 1897.

At the time of the centennial anniversary in 1904, the church building was remodeled and equipped with modern improvements, two towers were erected and a town clock installed. Later new pews were built and new floors laid. In 1921 the Estey pipe organ was added as a memorial gift from Mrs. H. Elizabeth Reynolds.

During World War II it was necessary because of economic conditions to sell the parsonage on Curtis Ave. In 1954 a new parsonage was built on Lakewood Road.

Additional facilities were needed for Sunday School expansion, enlarged youth programs, and to provide larger meeting facilities for various church organizations. In 1959 a drive began which resulted in the second major expansion of the church.

Ground was broken in 1960 for a new addition to the church. It was made possible by a bequest from Mrs. Lillian

Berge. The two story addition in the rear is about 90' x 35'. Dedication took place February 4, 1962.

This new addition has a very large room 65' x 35', which is used for church meetings, activities of the various organizations and the youth fellowship. A large chimney at the south end is a tremendous attraction to the children at Christmas time when



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Santa actually comes down the chimney. Other facilities in the new structure consist of a modern kitchen, a kindergarten class room and rest rooms.

To meet the needs of a growing Sunday School the old basement which was dedicated in 1869 was completely renovated. Construction was similar to that of the new building. Modern lighting and hot water heat were installed. New floors and walls were constructed with acoustic ceilings and folding doors and partitions.

The only work required in the church sanctuary was a complete renovation of the heating system. With the completion of this work all facilities are now new and modern. As a result of this second expansion, the church is now well equipped to serve the congregation and community for many years to come.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The First Presbyterian Church of Manasquan was founded in 1848 largely through the influence of an earnest and dedicated young man, the Reverend Morse Rowell, aided by the Reverends Charles Webster and Rufus Taylor. The original congregation consisted of four men and five women: Thomas J. Brannin, Elizabeth Brannin, George Rankin, Mary E. Osborn, Jane Shaddock, Elizabeth Bennett, Mary E. House, P. D. Kneiskem, M. D., and James Walker.

One year later, in March 1849, the building which is now the home of the Trinity Lutheran congregation was completed on Main Street. Colonel Abraham Osborn had the wood prepared and sawed for this project. Although the church received mission support in its early years, it must have taken a great faith for nine people to construct a building seating over one hundred and fifty.

In 1851, action was taken which led to the establishment of a "parochial school" and a building for that purpose was erected just east of the church. This became the nucleus of the chapel.

Another forward step, about this time, was the erection of the "Second Church" for the convenience of those living in the neighborhood, (The building stood across the road from what is now the Spring Lake Golf and Country Club in Spring Lake Heights.)

In 1873, under the guidance of the Rev. C. F. Worrell, D. D. the church on Main street, Manasquan was repaired and a gallery added at the cost of nearly \$2,000.00. In 1876, the membership reached a total of 100. Dr. Worrell is remembered for cultivating the musical taste of the community and beautifying the church grounds. By accepting a reduction in his own salary, he secured the financial independence of the church, it having, up to this time, received aid from the "Sustentation Fund."

During the ministry of the Rev. Frederick T. Brown, D.D. (1881-1893) the membership increased to 175 and the present commodious and comfortable manse was erected (1881) on Virginia Avenue, at a cost, including the lot, of \$3,300. In 1885, the chapel was enlarged, a part of the cost being met by the proceeds of the sale of the Second Church (located in what is now Spring Lake Heights) and in 1892 the church building was repaired

again.

In May, 1903, the congregation, having outgrown its first church on Main Street, met and voted to purchase property at the corner of South street and Virginia Avenue. The brick church was built and furnished for \$20,000, at that time, a staggering cost, and was dedicated on September 4, 1904.

A major fire destroyed the interior and damaged the roof of the church in 1929. Heartbroken parishioners watched the firemen break the beautiful stained glass windows in order to extinguish the blaze. With God's help and the serious effort of the church members, the building was repaired, but it was not until 1943, under the Rev. Harry Hubbell, that it was again free from debt.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

In 1955, the purchase of the additional property on Virginia Avenue made the frontage on this street continuous from South Street to the easterly side of the manse property. This provided the land area necessary for needed off-street parking and gave temporary relief to the shortage of Church School space. Most important, however, is the fact that this acquisition gave the church the area on which to expand in the future.

In December, 1957, under the leadership of the Rev. Frederick J. Allsup, the congregation voted to start a finance

campaign for the purpose of erecting a Christian Education Building. The ground breaking ceremony was held on January 1, 1961, with the Rev. Joseph H. Brady as pastor. On Christian Education Sunday, September 24, 1961, Church School classes were held in the new building and it was dedicated that evening at a dinner and ceremony in the new Fellowship Hall, by representatives of the Monmouth Presbytery and Synod of New Jersey.

The church's history covers 114 years of growth. During this time sixteen pastors have served the congregation:

Morse Rowell	1850-1856
Henry R. Avery	1857-1858
Samuel Alden Freeman	1864-1868
Charles F. Worrell	1870-1880
Frederick T. Brown	1881-1893
Nathan Dushane Hynson	1893-1901
A. F. Gordon Mackay	1902-1906
J. Marshall Rutherford	1906-1911
Walter W. Edge	1912-1915
Paul F. Boller	1916-1919
J. Franklin Weaver	1920-1922
Walter H. Semple	1923-1925
W. Taylor Dale	1926-1935
Harry Hopkins Hubbell	1935-1953
Frederick J. Allsup	1954-1959
Joseph H. Brady	1959-

During the pastorate of the Rev. Walter H. Semple, President Woodrow Wilson's death was memorialized by a special service in the Church, where he had been a regular attendant while occupying the "Little White House" in Sea Girt. The Governors of New Jersey were often welcomed at the Presbyterian Church while Sea Girt was the summer capital, Gov. A. Harry Moore being a frequent speaker from the pulpit.



Education Building — FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

FAMOUS VISITORS

During the summer seasons of 1911 and 1912 Woodrow Wilson, then Governor of New Jersey, with his wife and family lived at the Little White House in Sea Girt. Nearly every Sunday while he was in Sea Girt, he and his family attended the Church services at the First Presbyterian Church in Manasquan.

At the time of his death in February 1924, Memorial services were held in this Church, with the pew he usually occupied draped in black. This service was participated in by all of the churches in this area.

Governor Wilson and his family were in Sea Girt during the time the 1912 Democratic Convention, which nominated him, was in session in Baltimore, Maryland.

It was the custom in Manasquan at that time to have the East Stroudsburg Band concerts in Manasquan in the evenings and to provide music for the Fourth of July week celebration. The expense of this Band was borne by the Board of Trade with Mr. Ralph D. Bush as Secretary. When word was received that Governor Wilson had received the nomination, Mr. Bush rushed the Band to Sea Girt followed by a goodly number of Manasquan citizens. I have read several accounts written in recent years of this event, in which Governor's Secretary, Mr. Joseph Tumulty was given credit for providing the Band. However, it was the Band provided by the Manasquan Board of Trade and the citizens of Manasquan who first serenaded Governor Wilson fifteen minutes after he received the nomination. He appeared on the porch and thanked the group for their expression of good wishes.

The telegraph receiver in the Broad Street Railroad Station was most important in the old days. Mrs. William Lyman recalls that folk in Manasquan knew of Woodrow Wilson's election before he did, for the operator who received the notification wire was her father-in-law.



SCHOONER, S.S. THORP
SAILED BY CAPTAIN COHEN PEARLE

MANASQUAN BIBLE CHURCH

Though the cornerstone of the Manasquan Bible Church bears the date of 1893, its history actually began in 1832. At this time, or shortly before, services were held in the homes of the area, and finally crystallized in the building of the "Church on the Hill" Ocean Hill Church, which was located in the Atlantic View Cemetery and stood, facing Church Street, just opposite the residence of Mrs. Vanderhoven, No. 201. This building was built in 1842, and being the only such building in the area, was used by groups of four separate denominational persuasions.

The "Free Methodists," as the forebears of the present Church were called, shared the use of the building with Presbyterians, Baptists and the Methodist Episcopal folks.

In 1850 the Free Methodist Societies invited Rev. Edward Schoch, then the President of the New Jersey Methodist Protestant Conference, and W. B. VanLeer and Rev. E. D. Stultz to visit them, and before they had departed the Manasquan Free Methodist group had united with the Methodist Protestant Church.

Rev. Bertwine Twiford was the first M. P. minister who preached here as pastor of this Church. Then in 1853, Rev. E. D. Stultz was stationed here as the first Resident Pastor of Squan Village. He also preached at what was known as the Atlantic Circuit, comprised of churches from Dover Chapel to Glendola.

The Methodist Protestant Church continued to use the old church building on the hill, as the other church groups, one by one, built their own church buildings down in the Village. Later, in 1893, the Methodist Protestant Church building was erected at its present location, on the corner of Marcellus Ave. and South Street in Manasquan, (The site of the G. V. Marcellus farm).

Prior to the building of the new church, it was called Union Circuit in the official records, and the following Pastors served:

Rev. E. D. Stultz	Served	4 yrs.	1853-57
Rev F. B. Vanleer	Served	1 yr.	1857-58
No settled Pastor		2 yrs.	1858-60
Rev. J. N. Timberman	Served	1 yr.	1860
Rev. Joshua Burch	Served	1 yr.	1861
Rev. H. T. Bradford	Served	1 yr.	1862

Rev. W. B. VanLeer	Served	4 yrs.	1863-67
Rev. J. W. Laughlin	Served	2 yrs.	1867-69
Rev. J. A. Apgar	Served	1 yr.	1870
Rev. T. T. Heiss	Served	2 yrs.	1870-72
Rev. E. D. Stultz	Served	3 yrs.	1872-75
Rev. L. D. Stultz	Served	4 yrs.	1875-79
Rev. E. D. Stultz	Served	11 yrs.	1879-90
Rev. J. Leuppie	Served	6 yrs.	1890-96



MANASQUAN BIBLE CHURCH

The present building, constructed during Rev. Leuppie's ministry, is a monument to the untiring effort of both pastor and people.

The original tower of the building was designed after the pattern of the University of Glasgow, Scotland, with one large tower in the center and four smaller towers skirting it. Many years later, however, for the sake of safety the towers were removed and replaced by a flat turret top.

The foresightedness of the original builders was evident in the fact that the building was planned large enough to be

able to seat nearly 700 in its three auditoriums and rooms on the first floor, thus no widespread additions during the years have been necessary.

The church was dedicated Jan. 7th, 1894. The dedicatory sermon was presented by Rev. T. H. Lewis, President of Western Maryland College, Rev. C. D. Sinkinson of Atlantic City, N. J. and Rev. T. B. Appleget, father of the former Manasquan Borough Clerk, Miss Annie B. Appleget, assisted in the services.

Since that time, the church has had the following as Pastors:

Supply Pastors	Served	1 yr.	1896-97
Rev. G. H. Revelle	Served	1 yr.	1897-98
Rev. W. D. Stultz	Served	12 yrs.	1898-1910
Rev. C. S. Kidd	Served	3 yrs.	1910-13
Rev. J. C. Cody	Served	2 yrs.	1913-15
Rev. Thos. Hooper	Served	6 yrs.	1915-21
Rev. R. C. Phillips	Served	2 yrs.	1921-23
Rev. G. W. Toms	Served	3 yrs.	1923-26
Rev. F. F. Craig	Served	1 yr.	1926-27
Rev. E. E. Edmond	Served	3 yrs.	1927-30
Rev. C. E. Anderson	Served	4 yrs.	1930-34
Rev. G. E. Jackson	Served	4 yrs.	1934-38
Rev. C. G. Taggart	Served	24 yrs.	1938-62

In 1940, the name of the Manasquan Church was changed to the First Bible Protestant Church of Manasquan, N. J. This was due to an organic merger of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, and part of the Methodist Protestant bodies. The Eastern Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church retained its identity, and changed its name to the Bible Protestant Church. The local church, therefore, changed its name in conjunction with the denomination.

In 1961 while still a member of the Bible Protestant Church, with all rights of property ownership, name, and church action vested in the local congregation, the members changed the name to the "Manasquan Bible Church."

The Manasquan Church, though small, supports its own missionary-nurse at Faith Hospital in Glenallen, Alaska. It also aids in the support of several other missionaries in various parts of the world. It's ministry is that of the historic Protestant Church, adhering to Biblical truths and principles, seeking to "know Christ, and make Him known."

THE SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH

BY

Mrs. Leroy Mack and Mrs. Cleo Leslie

Shiloh Baptist Church now stands as a living monument to those who have given their lives and for those who are now living to receive the spiritual blessings from their labor.

The church was born in 1905, when the late Jasper Morgan Sr. and his wife, Mrs. Mattie Morgan, and the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith alternated in holding prayer meetings in their homes. The late Rev. P. T. Morris, of Belmar, addressed some of these gatherings with the late Rev. J. J. Davis. Through their efforts land was purchased and services were held in a tent donated by Sea Girt State Camp.

In 1909 Shiloh Baptist Church was formally organized with the late Rev. C. J. Walker, then a student, as pastor. Services were held above the Joseph Allens' store on Main Street.

Money was raised for the church through Mrs. Mattie Morgan's efforts by group singing, presenting plays and serving dinners. Some of those participating at that time are still alive. The first Deacons were the late Jasper Morgan, Sr., the late William Jackson and John Jackson.

The late Rev. Walker served as pastor for 21 years, resigning in 1932. During this period the building was erected in 1913 by Brazilla Taylor, father of Dr. Margaret T. Underhill, and the church incorporated. The trustees were the late Cornelius Morgan, the late Bertha Harvey, John Jackson and Henry Taylor.

A choir was organized by Mrs. Mattie Morgan and the late Mr. J. Higgins as director. Miss A. Barnes was the first organist. A Missionary Circle was formed, Sunday School and prayer sessions were the spiritual meetings of the church. It has been said that at this time Shiloh had its best choir. For the young people during this period a Sunday School and choir were provided. Some of those active were the families of Williams and Jacksons of Point Pleasant. In this area Willietta, Marie and Andrew Lewis, William and Junior Morton, Bailey Morrison, Eddie, Willie and Mabel Morgan, Alberta Douglas, Edward and Joseph Laws, Susie and Helen Jackson, Emma Byrd, Irene, Carl and Florence Morgan, Grieselda and Othella Walker and

Cleo Harvey.

Others, serving faithfully were the late, Wm. Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Laws, Cleveland Harvey, Lizzie Jackson, Mary Coxe, Maud Taylor, Rosa Walker, Tiny Jackson, Mildred Lewis and Acie Harvey, Carrie Byrd, Emma Myerich, Cora Cooper, Lydia Morgan, Mary Clark, Adlue Flippen, Mrs. Martha Morton and Mrs. Pearl Harvey. The membership increased until it was necessary to make an addition in 1924. The choir was moved from the right side of the church to its present position. The pool was installed, an outside entrance to the pastor's study was added, the pulpit area was moved back and the roof was raised.

Seeing the need for organizations for the young people, Baptist Training Union, a Sunday School and a choir were provided. Those active were Arthur, William and Adele Flippen, John Henry Lewis, Harold Harvey, Bertha, Laura and Isabel Richardson, Olive and Fred Harvey, Magnolia Morgan, George, Virginia and Kate Watson, Emmett, Lucile, Aubrey and Robert Clark.

The late Rev. Edward L. Tilman served as pastor from 1932-1936. In 1932 Sarney Watson and Moses Flippen were ordained as Deacons. During this period pews were purchased for the church.

The pulpit set was purchased and the church increased spiritually and financially. The membership also increased.

Mrs. Helen Laws was elected as church clerk in 1945 and is still serving in that capacity. Miss Kate Watson was elected as organist in 1946 and holds that position today as Mrs. Kate Wallace. The Rev. J. W. Scott was called to pastor in 1946 and is the present minister.

Those giving service through the years as president of the missionary group were Mrs. Lydia Morgan, Mrs. Mattie Morgan and Mrs. Mildred Lewis. We are fortunate to have these christian women still with us. They have served as inspiration of what true christian service can reap in our lives. They are active in Shiloh, having through the years served in various organizations.

Unwelcomed visitors, known as termites, invaded Shiloh in 1940 and the right hand corner in the front had to be repaired. It was becoming more and more evident that a major remodeling job had to be planned, but for several years it was

in the talking stages. Then the women persisted in their efforts and with faith in God that if one step was made He would make it possible to complete the project. The men told the ladies if they raised a backlog of \$1,000 they would consider the remodeling. This was accomplished and in 1957 the following building committee was appointed: Deacon J. Morton, Trustee Theodore Wallace, Deacon F. Olive, Helen Laws and Magnolia Mack.

The committee explored the needs and brought an estimate with the Deacon and Trustee board of \$12,000 which the church accepted. According to the plan, designed by Leroy K. Mack, the whole interior of the main building was renovated, the rest rooms were moved to the rear and an electric organ was purchased. Stoves have been installed in our kitchen and we are looking forward to completing a dining room in the basement. Dedication services were held July 9, 1961.

In 1957 a suggestion was made by Mrs. Helen Laws that all of the women of the church work under one group. This group, known as the Shiloh Baptist Women's Club, not only has existed as a fellowship group but has purchased all the extras for the church and has taken over the replenishing of the building fund treasury. It has an average attendance of 35 women and meets on the third Tuesday evening of each month.

Those who served as Chairmen are: Helen Laws 1957-1958, Isabel Scott, 1958-1959, Hattie Fountain 1959-1960, Magnolia Mack, 1960-and is still serving. This organization not only has existed as a financial group but has been the cause of additional members joining the church.

Shiloh Baptist Church appointed a budget committee as follows: Magnolia Mack, Helen Laws, the late Olive Alexander, Deacon Olive, and Trustee Corbett Harvey. The Budget was accepted and the church functions under this financial system each year.

There are now three choirs; Senior, Junior and Sunday School and a Deacon's chorus. The membership has grown 30 percent under Rev. Scott's able leadership.

Whatever we have accomplished has been because of the efforts of a Christian group interested in presenting to the community and the world, a true picture of the tremendous force for good, represented by the church.



SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH

CHURCH OF ST. URIEL THE ARCHANGEL SEA GIRT, N. J.

In the late 1890's clergy from the Associate Mission of the Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey began to hold services in some of the homes in Manasquan. The Marcellus and Williams families sponsored these gatherings and at one time services were held in an upper room over a store on the southeast corner of Main and South Streets, Manasquan (now occupied by the General Store).

The official journal of the Diocese of New Jersey for 1900 refers to the Mission at Manasquan. There is an Altar Cross, a pair of Candlesticks, and a Missal Stand at the present St. Uriel's Church in Sea Girt, which bear the inscription of "the Manasquan Mission."

Soon services were held at the Oglesby home on the ocean front in Sea Girt. The Oglesby's were New Orleans people who came to the shore every summer. When Mrs. Oglesby became an all year round resident she travelled by horse and carriage to the Episcopal Church at Allaire. On one of these occasions,



CHURCH of ST. URIEL the ARCHANGEL

as she rode with the Rt. Rev. John Scarborough on his way to a Confirmation Service at Allaire, she planned with him the building of a church at the shore. Land was given in Sea Girt by the Land Company in 1901. Mrs. Oglesby and others began to raise the funds for a building. The cornerstone was laid on April 6, 1903. Manasquan people interested in the Episcopal Church joined forces with the people of Brielle, Sea Girt and Spring Lake in establishing the new parish at Sea Girt. It was dedicated to St. Uriel, the fourth of the seven Archangels, who, tradition says, is the guardian of wind and wave.

A very large percentage of the members of the parish still come from the Manasquan area. Many of its leaders have been prominent in the borough's life. The late John Vogel, former mayor, served the church as vestryman and warden. William B. VanLeer was a vestryman. Dr. Mott V. Marcellus and others labored for the parish and the borough.

"The Rt. Rev. John Scarborough, Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey, will officially visit the Episcopal Mission at Allaire, on Sunday, September 5th, 1880, services will be held in the Chapel at 10:30 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. Visitors and residents along the shore are invited to attend." Excerpt from The Sea Side, Sept. 3, 1880.



HOLY TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity is a member congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New Jersey and the United Lutheran Church in America. The congregation worships in one of the oldest and most beautiful church buildings in our shore area. Located on the corner of Main Street and Osborn Avenue, the church building was erected in June, 1848, by a faithful and resolute group of Presbyterians. The building was dedicated March 1, 1849.

In 1904 the Presbyterian congregation erected a larger church building located on South Street and Virginia Avenue. The move from the older building caused some dissension, and a smaller group remained, forming a Congregational congregation. They worshipped in the building for several years, but then disbanded. For many years the building stood empty and idle.



HOLY TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

First Lutheran services were conducted in the building on Sunday afternoon, May 17, 1914, by the Rev. Gustav Bechtold, Pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Atonement in Asbury Park. Negotiations were made with the Ministerium of the Mission Board of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania to organize a congregation in Manasquan.

On April 22, 1922, the Rev. U. S. G. Bertolett addressed a letter to Mr. Walter A. Longstreet, clerk of the disbanded Congregational Church asking that the trustees of the First Congregational Church meet with him at the home of Captain W. Irving Pearce, on the evening of April 22, 1922, to consider a proposal by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania to occupy the property of the First Congregational Church for the purpose of establishing a Lutheran Congregation. It was voted by the Congregational group to grant a continuous lease to the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Manasquan, with the provision that a religious service be conducted on each Lord's Day, beginning January 1, 1923.

On May 28, 1922, Pastor Bertolett appointed an executive committee to serve until a Church Council could be elected. Appointed were John A. Longstreet, acting secretary; John K. Andersen, acting treasurer; George Mueller, Hudson Birdsall, Z. V. Stillwell, and Jacob Schweickart.

Holy Trinity congregation was organized with less than two score adult members. Through the years, with God's help, it has prospered and grown into a membership of over 700 adult members. The original church building still is used, but has seen extensive renovation and expansion. Currently a program for additional expansion is underway and work will begin soon.

At first the congregation was served by students from the Lutheran Seminary in Philadelphia. Pastor Harold Frey served during the summers of 1922 and 1923. Pastor Gustav Bechtold served in the summer of 1924. The first regularly called Pastor was the Rev. Luther Coffman, who was installed in November, 1924. During the years the congregation was led by the following Pastors:

Rev. Luther Coffman	Nov. 16, 1924	Feb. 19, 1928
Rev. Robt. E. Olson	June 7, 1928	May 11, 1930
Rev. Ernest Grahn	Jan. 15, 1931	Nov. 30, 1936
Rev. Christian Schenck	Dec. 1, 1936	Apr. 5, 1942
Rev. Rollin Schaffer	May 12, 1942	Mar. 13, 1944
Rev. Kenneth Frickert	Nov. 7, 1944	Apr. 9, 1950
Rev. Robt. Z. Wuchter	July 1950	to the present time

ST. DENIS R. C. CHURCH

The history of St. Denis parish started on Sunday, February 3, 1907, when the Rev. Daniel Lutz, O.M.C., Conv. came from St. Peter's Church, Point Pleasant, of which Manasquan was a mission, to offer the first Mass at the home of John Mealey on Church Street. There were only a few Catholics in the Manasquan area (that included Brielle and Sea Girt) at this first Mass and the total collection was \$2.50. Through the kindness of the Mealey family, Mass was celebrated until May, 1907 by Rev. Lutz. Then the Catholic church services were discontinued until February 23, 1908, when arrangements were made to rent space in the Paperth building on Main Street, and Mass was again offered from February 23, 1908 until October, 1911, by Rev. Lutz.

An important step forward took place when on June 22, 1909, the new parish of St. Denis was legally incorporated with the Most Reverend James A. McFaul, Bishop of Trenton, President of the Board of Trustees; the Rev. Daniel J. Lutz, secretary and treasurer; and Dennis Sweeney and Hugh Reilly, lay trustees. This Board adopted a set of Diocesan by-laws.

While the Rev. Lutz was pastor, ground was broken for the original stone church on June 29, 1909. It was the gift of Dennis Sweeney. The cornerstone was laid on July 11, 1909 and the first Mass was celebrated in the completed church on October 15, 1911.

The Rev. Daniel Lutz, honored as its first pastor, was succeeded by Rev. Hubert Ostermann in February, 1912, and remained in charge of St. Denis parish until 1914, when Diocesan Priests were assigned by the Most Reverend James A. McFaul, Bishop of Trenton. The Rev. James A. Healey was temporarily in charge; but was succeeded by Rev. James A. Gough as the first permanent pastor in February, 1915. He purchased a house on the corner of Union and Virginia Avenues as a parish rectory. Several years later, due to the growth of the parish, this rectory was converted into a parish house for the usual parish society activities and the Sweeney residence, which was on the opposite corner on church property, was made into a rectory; this same structure still serves the parish in this capacity.

Due to the continued illness of Rev. Gough, the Rev.

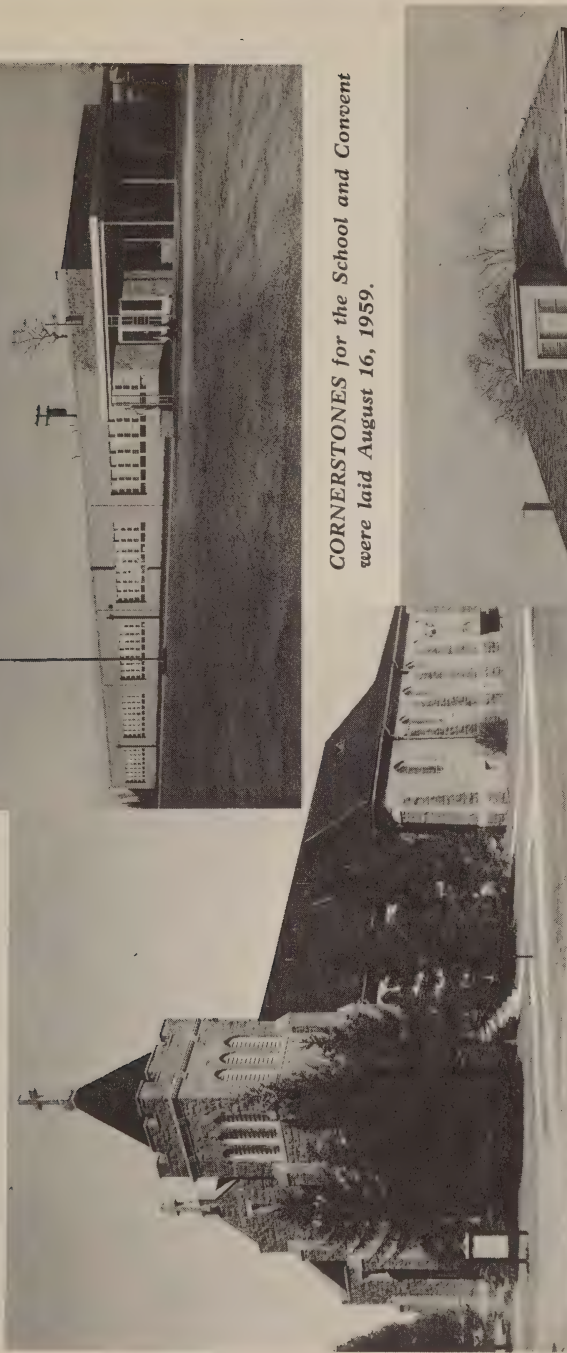
Thomas M. Healy was made administrator of the church in May 1922; and following the death of Rev. Gough in 1923, Rev. Healy became pastor. It was Rev. Healy, who, foreseeing the growth of Manasquan beach, purchased property on Main Street at Third Avenue and erected a summer chapel in June, 1929 at a total cost of \$10,000. The summer chapel seats nearly 600 persons.

The Rev. Healy died in November, 1940 and on January 11, 1941, the present pastor, the Rev. John F. Welsh, was appointed. With an increase of parishioners and therefore, more income available, a big area of parish ground, formerly swamp land, was filled in and prepared both for parking and the erection of Quonset hut as a parish hall, also called the C. Y. O. Hall, by the directive of the Most Rev. William A. Griffin, Bishop of Trenton. The C. Y. O. building was dedicated by Bishop Griffin in July of 1949. Its greatest value was its use as a temporary church for one year while the Church of St. Denis was enlarged with a two-thirds greater addition. Ground was broken on June 19, 1955 and the most Rev. Bishop, George W. Ahr, of Trenton dedicated the larger church on May 30, 1956. It is of the same stone construction as the original church and seats nearly 750 persons. The total cost was \$350,000.

Diocesan Priests who have served as assistants to the Rev. Welsh, pastor, are Rev. Joseph T. Wade, Rev. Michael Garry, Rev. James A. Thompson, Rev. Edward A. Reissner, Rev. Michael McNulty and the present assistant, Rev. Francis Girard who came to St. Denis November 8, 1961. Due credit is given them for cooperation in the spiritual and temporal success of St. Denis parish. Due recognition is also given to the present lay trustees, LeRoy McGreevey and Joseph Groel.

A further note of interest is the fact that the first census, taken by Rev. Lutz, O.M.C. and dated from 1912, shows only 28 families belonged to the parish area. This small group has now reached the total of some 675 families, representing over 2,700 permanent winter parishioners and over 5,000 summer parishioners.

A significant note of progress in the parish was the erection of a new Parochial school and Convent on the church property at a total cost of about \$350,000, including all the furnishings. The cornerstone laying and dedication of both buildings took place on Sunday, August 16, 1959 to coincide with and high



*ORIGINAL CHURCH was completed October 15, 1911...
was enlarged to present capacity May 30, 1956*

Church of St. Denis

*SCHOOL — CONVENT
MANASQUAN, N. J.*

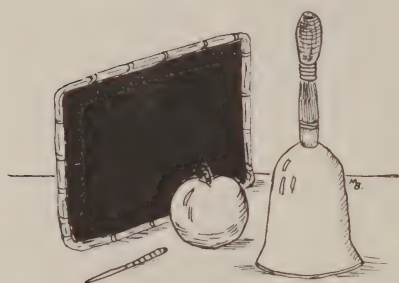


*CORNERSTONES for the School and Convent
were laid August 16, 1959.*



light the celebration of the "Golden Jubilee" of the parish, with his Excellency, Most Rev. George W. Ahr, S.T.D., officiating, assisted by a number of Priests. The school eventually can take care of over 1,000 pupils when the second story now under construction, is completed. At present, 560 children can be seated. In September 1959, the school was formally opened with 155 children. The present registration is 320 children, 55 of whom are from outside parishes.

The Convent was occupied in August, 1959, by the Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph, whose Motherhouse is at Chestnut Hill, Pa. Mother Joseph Andrew is the Mother Superior and Principal of the school. Her faculty include Sister Angeline, Sister Frances Patricia, Sister Marian Teresita, Sister George Margaret and Sister Serita. The convent, having at present nine sleeping rooms for teachers, can be enlarged to a total of 14 when later needed.



ATLANTIC VIEW CEMETERY

At Squan Village, sometime in 1875, a group of interested persons, having purchased ten acres of land adjoining and east of "Ocean Hill Methodist Church" — on Church Street, — met "in the loft over Wainright and Errickson's store." Papers of incorporation of "Atlantic View Cemetery" in hand, they organized with the Reverend E. D. Stultz as President; Robert Pearce, Vice President; William L. Brown, Secretary; and E. C. Errickson, Treasurer. Trustees of the association were Pitney Curtis, Robert Pearce, Andrew J. Longstreet, Nelson Taylor, William Curtis and Joseph Wainwright. James Curtis was also present. The Reverend E. D. Stultz served as the first Superintendent of Grounds.

Since that time, additional lands have been added and landscaping done.

A substantial and growing endowment fund now makes the care of the cemetery assured for future generations.

Present officers are Roberta C. Hulsart, President; Howard Height, Vice President; James P. Hulsart, Secretary; and Owen C. Pearce, Treasurer.

Trustees are; Howard Height, Sara A. Mac Kellar. James P. Hulsart, Owen C. Pearce and Roberta Hulsart.

The Atlantic View Cemetery has maintained a steady growth over the years.



GREENWOOD CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

The Greenwood Cemetery Association was incorporated in 1899 with the following officers and directors:

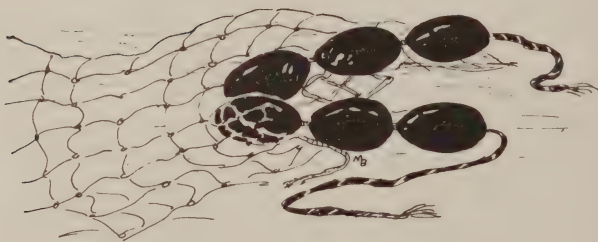
<i>President</i>	John W. Borden
<i>Vice President</i>	Edward F. VanLeer
<i>Secretary</i>	Halsted H. Wainright
<i>Treasurer</i>	William P. Taylor
<i>Trustees</i>	W. P. Jackson, Herman Getsinger, William H. Norris

The present officers and Trustees are:

<i>President</i>	John F. Bowne
<i>Vice President</i>	Chester N. Wainright
<i>Secretary and Treasurer</i>	Mary Jane N. Durrue
<i>Trustees</i>	Jessie G. Bowne, William J. deMauriac, Halsted H. Wainright

<i>Superintendent of Grounds</i>	Adelbert Allen
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The Greenwood Cemetery is located at the corner of Highway 35 and Old Bridge Road.



The Schools, The Library



THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE

Jan. 6, 1882 — The “Seaside” says: “We understand that the old school house property on Main Street has been bought by Mr. Edgar Herbert, of Herbertsville, who is soon to put up a steam grist mill thereon.”

October 9, 1885 — “The old school house, on Main Street, is being painted outside this week, and the interior is being entirely renovated and fitted up in an inviting and attractive manner. When completed, it will be occupied as the headquarters of the Manasquan Reform Club.”

March 19, 1886 — “Mr. Allen Osborn, with his usual liberality, donated the use of the ‘Old District School House’ to the Reform Club free of charge, reserving the right in case the township should wish to have the building for election and township business (as the subject has been agitated by quite a number of our citizens) to let the said building for the above purpose and from a private conversation with Mr. Osborn expressing his perfect willingness that the township should have this building.”

The "Old School" was first used as a school just after the Civil War. It then stood near the Bank and the Post Office, in the center of the business district.

After school activities were transferred to the new building, it had a varied career: first, as a soda water plant, then — for ten years — as headquarters for the W. C. T. U. In 1929 Mr. William Longstreet purchased it from Mr. Allen Osborn. For a while it served as a coal office and a court, at the same time. When James Massey opened his barber shop there, he had the original porch removed.

This story which appeared originally in the Asbury Park Press on July 7, 1929, adds that the clock then in the Borough Hall was presented to the Old School by Judge Thorp.

SCHOOLS

William Pearce, the grandfather of Benjamin D. Pearce, "first removed from near Boston, Massachusetts, and settled on the north side of Manasquan River, which settlement was afterwards known as Manasquan" according to the Woolman and Rose Atlas, which continues: "There were comparatively but few settlers in this section of the country at that time, and knowing the extreme want of education here, he managed to secure a sufficient number of scholars to open a school. He was known as Master Pearce and made teaching his business, in addition to farming."

No date is given with this account, but the birth of his son, Benjamin, is recorded as March 31, 1772. Master Pearce's school must have been in the Revolutionary War era.

Records of early schooling are scarce but "History of Monmouth County," by Franklin Ellis records that "a school-house was erected near the Old Squan Bridge about 1825"; and later, "another early merchant was Benjamin D. Pearce, previously a schoolteacher" indicates that he followed in the footsteps of his grandfather, William, as regards schools.

About 1840, a school house was built on Main Street, approximately where the Main Pharmacy now stands. This continued to be used until 1881, when the two story brick building was built on Taylor Avenue, at a cost of six thousand dollars. This building still stands and is the present Borough Hall.

The building of this school house marked a new era in the development of Manasquan. Four years before its erection

The Sea Side reported, "For the past six months there has been considerable talk on the subject, and it has all crystallized around the idea that the Union, Squan Village, and Blansingburg School Districts ought to be consolidated into one District at Squan and that a commodious Graded School building, for the accommodation of the scholars who may come to be educated should be erected."

And again in the May 3, 1879 issue, we read, "The inhabitants of our town and vicinity were out en masse at the school meeting held in the Baptist Church . . . The following resolution was offered: Resolved that a graded school building be erected and a site procured for the same." The vote was 85 for and 102 against the resolution.

The September 6, 1879 issue continues, as follows: "The meeting called by the Trustees of School District No. 92 on last Wednesday evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the building of a new school house for this District was well attended by the voters of the District. The meeting was held in the old school house. Mr. Charles J. Parker, Clerk of the Board of Trustees, stated the object of the meeting and read the call, after which Mr. Theo. Fields was elected chairman and Mr. Wm. J. Butcher, secretary. The meeting then proceeded to business and on motion, there was resolved that a new school house be built and that the cost of the building, site and fixtures for the same should not exceed the sum of \$5,000. It was also carried that the building be of brick. Mr. Osborn Curtis and Mr. R. B. Campbell were elected, in addition to the Board of Trustees, to act as the building committee. The Committee stands as follows: Messrs. Chas. J. Parker, Robert Pearce, William White, Jr., Osborn Curtis and R. B. Campbell. The Trustees are ordered to issue bonds to the amount of \$5,000. and it was further ordered that the interest on the above amount and \$500.00 of the principal be raised by taxation each year, consequently requiring a period of ten years to pay the whole amount."

The building committee appointed at the school meeting awarded the contract to John Falkenburg, who was the lowest bidder. The site for the building was selected and purchased of Mr. Nelson Taylor, situated on the extension of the avenue leading from Sea View (Taylor Avenue). The building was to be two stories high and to contain four rooms and a cellar. It

was to be faced with red brick from Somerville. And the contract stipulated that it should be completed by January 1, 1880.

One can imagine the interest and talk in the village when *The Sea Side* reported, in December, 1879, "The new school building is being relieved of a portion of its barn-like appearance by a belfry. Now, if the contractors wish to hand down their names to posterity, let them gild it with gold, like the dome on the State House at Boston, Mass. . . . Mr. Moses M. Marks put a large heater in the basement of the new school house this week. It was the most improved design and we have no doubt the children will be kept warm."

Progress was reported in the March 27th, 1880 issue: "The new school house is already finished and is being cleaned this week, preparatory to the putting in of the seats, which have already been bought, and will be put up in a few days."

Evidently the contractor fell behind schedule, as it was not until the April 17, 1880 issue of *The Sea Side* that we read, "We are pleased to be able, at last, to say that our school house is about completed. The rooms have been furnished this week with Andrews' patent 'Triumph' seats. The building is a very much more attractive one than it was promised to be when it was commenced . . . One feature, particularly, attracted our attention on looking over the building and that was that the matter of ventilation had not been overlooked, but that a system had been introduced that will insure plenty of fresh air throughout the building."

On Wednesday, April 22, 1880, the teachers and scholars took possession of the new school building. "The Trustees, several of the clergymen of this place and a number of the prominent citizens were at the new building as the scholars marched from the old house into their new quarters. After they had been assigned seats, the children were addressed by the President of the Trustees, Mr. Chas. J. Parker, in a few appropriate and well chosen remarks. Prayer was then offered by one of the clergymen, after which addresses were made by several present. The bright and happy faces of the children seemed to show that the new quarters were duly appreciated and that the new and comfortable seats were a happy change from the narrow and cramped-up desks of the old house."

Announcement was made on September 2, 1881, "Public school will commence on Monday, September 12th. The same

corps of teachers as last year have been engaged for the coming year, viz: Mr. M. H. Crego, Principal; Miss Irene Thompson, in the Intermediate Department; Miss Isadore Pearce, in the Primary Department. The prices for tuition, per term, for scholars residing outside of the school district are: Grammar Department \$5.00; Intermediate Department \$4.00; Primary Department \$3.00." And so began the first full year's work in Manasquan's new brick school.



The HIGH SCHOOL

Apparently this first year was not entirely satisfactory, however, for an issue of *The Sea Side*, early in the Fall of 1882, notes that "Graded school has secured the services of Prof. Henry Carver, as principal. Though the school has been thought difficult to manage, the principal informed us that since the first week nearly all the older pupils had been perfect in deportment in school and out; that many of them had not even whispered during study hours, and had done all they could to promote the success of the school and save the teachers trouble."

The annual report of the school census, reported June 15, 1883, showed "that our permanent population is on the increase. The number of names recorded this year was 270 against 230 last year."

Operating a successful school cost money, even in 1884, as we read, "A special school meeting will be held at the school house in this district, at which meeting will be submitted the question of ordering a school tax as follows: Teacher's salary \$100.; Repairs to school house \$100.; Incidentals \$50."

The first graduation from the new brick school was held on Tuesday evening, June 30, 1885 in the Presbyterian Church (then on Main Street, now the home of the Lutherans). The three graduates were Anna Curtis, Carrie Polhemus, and Emma Jane Curtis, who was valedictorian.

And in 1885, the Christmas Day issue of *The Sea Side* contained a joyful note: "The Manasquan school has at last obtained a musical instrument. True it is only a drum and does not aid the scholars in their singing, but you should see them march by it. John Bailey is the drummer."

In 1894, Manasquan elected its own Board of Education: Charles D. Parker, President; John Allen, District Clerk; Theodore Van Stone, Principal. The seven teachers received salaries of \$450.00 each.

Before long, overcrowding demanded more space. Four rooms were added at the rear of the original building; two on each floor. The high school was assigned the upper floor, with grade school on the first floor. Old timers may remember Miss Williams, as High School teacher and Miss Benard as teaching seventh and eighth grades first, high school later. Eventually a second addition was built at the rear of the enlarged structure.

August 3, 1894, the first Board of Education of the Borough of Manasquan held their organization meeting by drawing lots for term of office. Nine members had been chosen at an earlier election, the same number comprising the present board.

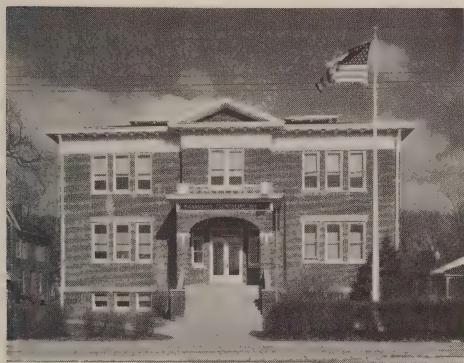
It is interesting to note that on August 21, 1894 an election was held to raise a special school tax for the ensuing year, the total amount thought necessary to be \$2,300, to be expended as follows:

Teachers' (8) Salaries	\$4,150.00
Janitorial Service	165.00
Fuel	175.00
Books and Supplies	600.00
District Clerk's Salary	50.00
Bonds and Interest	935.00

It is also interesting to note that the school district, at that time, encompassed an area from Wreck Pond Inlet south to Robert's Brook and approximating the westerly lines of the present Sea Girt and Manasquan Boroughs, with pupils from adjacent areas attending the Manasquan schools on a tuition basis.

The first graduating exercises after the forming of the Manasquan School District were held in June 1895 at Parker Hall, located at what is now the site of the parking lot on South Street, opposite the Drive-In Bank. The tickets were priced at 35¢ and 25¢, the holder of the higher priced ticket being entitled to a reserved seat in the opera chair section on the first floor.

The school house then consisted of eight classrooms, but because of increasing enrollment, the Board, in 1904, rented additional class room space at the Presbyterian (now Lutheran) Church. The following year, the classroom at the church was vacated and reinstalled in the "Hall" on Taylor Avenue, "known as the Barracks", (now Howard Height's showroom). Two years later a second classroom was established in the "Barracks."



*TAYLOR AVENUE ELEMEN-
TARY SCHOOL (used as a High
School until the erection of the
Broad Street building).*

In the year 1908, by a vote of 7 to 0, authorization was granted to build a two story addition to the school building bringing it to its current dimension. School sessions started that September with a roster of twelve teachers and monthly payroll of \$846.00.

By June 1912, the total enrollment had reached 380 pupils; 310 elementary and 70 high school. The local tax for school purposes that year was \$2,000.00.

The year 1913 portended many changes in the school system; the room at the Congregational (Lutheran) Church was rented, and by a vote of 91 to 27, authorization was conferred to build a new building (present Taylor Avenue Elementary School) and to issue bonds in the amount of \$32,000.00 to finance same.

By September of 1914, the building was complete, classes were moved in, and the outside room rental discontinued.

Budgetary requirements began to rise together with the enrollment; the amount of local taxes, \$35,000.00 excluding debt service, for 1915-16 was approved by the town voters by a vote of 4 to 0.

When classes assembled for the opening of school in the fall of 1916, the elementary was 300, but the high school enrollment had jumped to 145.

An indication of the growing interest in education in Manasquan is borne out by the fact that, although only 14 high school diplomas were awarded, and 18 eighth graders graduated in June of 1919, when school opened in September of 1920 the elementary enrollment had climbed to 331 and the high school to 188. By 1925, the buildings were again acutely overcrowded, with an enrollment in the elementary grades of 374, and high school of 270.



MANASQUAN HIGH SCHOOL, Broad Street, Manasquan



ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, Broad Street, Manasquan

The ever-increasing school population, coupled with the related problem of expanding course offerings, necessitated a long range study of the system's facilities, the official minutes indicating that the Board spent many long hours reviewing possible solutions. Eventually the issues seemed to resolve themselves to the construction of a new building on a separate site, this finally being approved by the electorate on December 19, 1930.

After the completion of the new High School building, the old Taylor Avenue building was deeded to the borough for a town hall, and the Taylor Avenue High School converted for the elementary grades.

The reader's memory will bring to mind the elementary enrollment problems of the nineteen-forties when it became necessary to build another elementary school building in 1952 and still another addition in 1959.

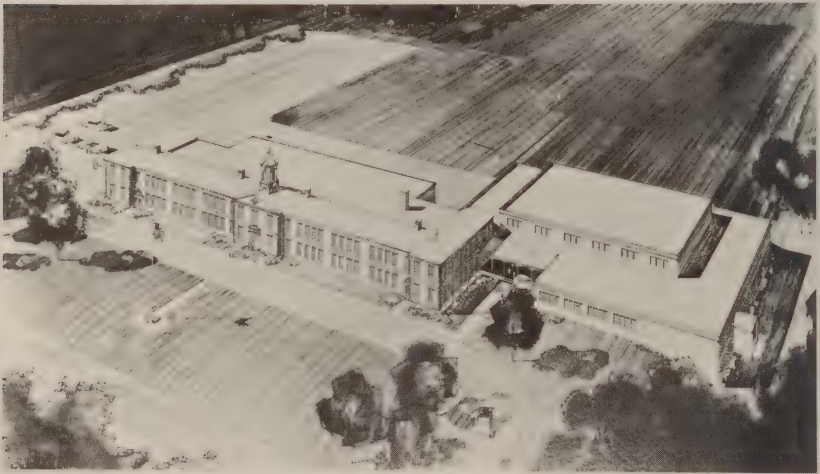
During the interim, a separate agriculture building and greenhouse were added, a private dwelling purchased and renovated to accommodate home economics courses, and a new building to house the manual arts was constructed.

In order to meet the challenges of an accelerating dynamic society, the high school graduate of today requires much more preparation than ever before. To this end, an addition to the present high school has been approved, thereby further increasing the educational opportunities to the students of Manasquan and the surrounding areas.

1962 - 1963 ADDITION



BREAKING GROUND for the High School Addition, February 22, 1962. Left to right: Wm. E. Miller, Supt. of Schools, Clois Blakeney, Pres. of School Board, Mayor Robert E. Mount and Harry Morris, Principal.



ARCHITECTS RENDERING of New Addition, expected to be in use January 1963.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MANASQUAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL P. T. A.

The Manasquan Parent-Teacher Association was begun in 1915 by Prof. Robert G. Sanford, Supt. of Schools. It was first known as the Home and School Association. Mrs. Wellington Bectel of Haddonfield, President of the New Jersey Branch of the National Congress of Mothers, was called here to organize this association. The yearly dues were voted to be 25¢ and February was selected for the annual election date. The officers in 1915 were as follows:

President ex officio — Mr. Sanford
President — Mrs. Charles Trafford
Secretary — Mrs. Gertrude Curtis
Treasurer — Mrs. Archibald Higgins

In 1916 a constitution and by laws were drawn up and in March 1916 the association joined the State Parent-Teacher Association. Seventy members were acquired during the first year.

During 1917 and 1918 donations were made to various funds to help with war work.

The years from 1919 till 1923 were busy ones with many new projects being started. A new fire bell was donated to the high school, a teachers' room was equipped and an Opportunity Class started.

A scholarship fund for pupils was formed and \$100 was contributed.

In 1925 a nurse became a regular member of the school personnel. Miss Walker was the first nurse and she conducted a nutrition class. Various monies were contributed to the Preventorium and for reference books for the library.

In the year 1926 it was drawn to the P. T. A.'s attention that a new school was needed. A committee from the P. T. A. attended the May meeting of the Board of Education to assure them of cooperation and support. Pre-school examinations were started in May of 1927 and have been held annually since.

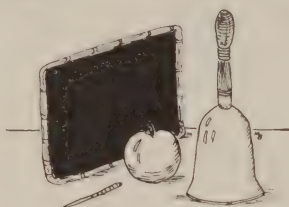
The constitution and by laws were rewritten to bring them into conformity with those recommended by the State Association. By the close of 1928 a large percent of pupils had received the toxin antitoxin. The Schick test for pupils was also given.

In the fall of 1929 the milk fund had been started and by February of 1930 it was used to buy lunches as well as milk.

The years from 1931 to 1934 showed much interest in our P. T. A. A new school had been built and a teachers' room furnished. Paint for the new cafeteria was furnished by the Board of Education.

During the year 1935-1936 we had the largest membership and were given an ovation by the County. A fund for instruments for the school band was also started.

Dental examinations were started in 1937 and in 1939 the Board of Education was persuaded to appropriate \$250. for dental work in the school.



During the years of World War II (1941-1945) a Junior Red Cross was started and knitting was done for the soldiers. Members assisted as hostesses to servicemen at the local U. S. O., War Bonds were purchased. A Girl Scout Troop was also organized and sponsored by the P. T. A. Donations were also made to the National War Fund.

In 1946 a summer playground was started and in 1947 the P. T. A. decided to sponsor a Cub Troop.

In 1950 a successful bazaar was held for two days in August and netted the organization \$600.00. From this \$315.00 was donated to buy record players for every room in the school. At this point, the membership rose to new heights with 317 paid members.

In 1951 a total of \$805.00 was netted from the bazaar and this year 100% membership was achieved.

From the Year 1953 until now many, many projects have been started and successfully carried to completion, such as a new fifty star flag, replacement of record players, refurnishing the teachers' room, purchase of science tables for the seventh and eighth grades, an annual dance given for the eighth grade at graduation, and since its beginning, a donation to the Marie Champion Scholarship Fund.

MANASQUAN HIGH SCHOOL P.T.A.

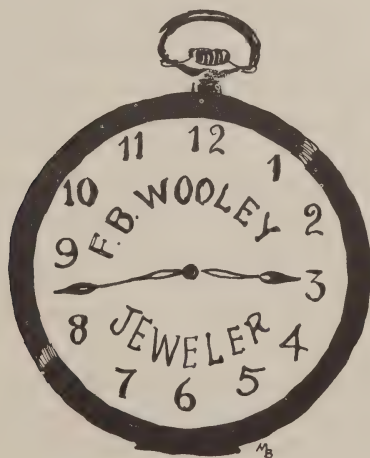
The Manasquan High School Parent-Teacher Organization came into being on March 27, 1934, as a Junior and Senior High School Parent-Teacher Association.

The first slate of officers elected were as follows: President, Mr. Wilbur Potter; 1st vice, Mr. Ray Nellis; 2nd vice, Mr. Frank Thomas; 3rd vice, Mrs. Emma Linch; secretary, Miss Grace Brown; treasurer, Mrs. Virgil Markle.

Since its inception it has been the purpose of this organization to promote a closer relationship and thus a better understanding between parents, faculty and the administrative groups. On a scholastic basis, awards have been given to students meriting them.

Currently, and for some years past, it is the aim of this Parent-Teacher group to make available, to a deserving student or students, a moderate scholarship.

The present slate of officers for the year 1962-63 is as follows: president, Mrs. Stuart R. Hancock; 1st vice, Mrs. Robert Morris; 2nd vice, Mr. George Mickett; 3rd vice, Mr. Donald Molnar; corresponding sec'y, Mrs. John Fairbanks; recording sec'y, Mrs. Frank Mihlon, Jr.; treasurer, Mrs. Edward Broege.



MRS. HARRY BURR still chuckles when she thinks of the Hallowe'en prank in her school days when the "watch" which normally hung over the entrance to Woolley's Jewelry Store appeared mysteriously atop the flag-pole of the Broad Street fire-house.

MANASQUAN PUBLIC LIBRARY



About 1875, a “library” seems to have existed in Manasquan, for an item in “The Sea Side”, November 11, 1879 complains that “the library purchased several years ago by the contributions of the citizens of this place” is not in a public place and not available. “A room can be obtained”, it continues, “and we are sure that enough would take hold of it, and by paying a specified sum per week or month, would make it not only self-sustaining, but funds would accumulate to make additions. Something should be done.”

This appears to refer to books kept in various private homes, a store, a church, under varied arrangements. Nutured by members of the Woman’s Club, an Association was formed, trustees elected, and Miss Pratt, of the State Library Commission, was called in for guidance, as to the requirements for and administration of a public library.

In March, 1916, Miss Annie B. Appleget became librarian, at a salary of \$16.50 per month. There seems to be some doubt, as to the location of this first library home, but in 1917, a move was made to a vacant store on Broad Street, directly across from where “The Coast Star” is now. The Borough made a small appropriation to augment the 50¢ membership dues. Mrs. C. F. Smart became librarian and Miss Mabel Milliken was chosen

assistant. Short book talks were given on alternate Friday evenings, a "Bring Back Your Book Week" was observed, and books were sent to the Camp Dix Library. Financing was done through dances, cake sales, bazaars and card parties, in addition to the membership dues. At the December 19th, 1918 meeting, 152 members were reported. A rental collection (5¢ per day) was begun that year and \$350 from the Building Fund was invested in Liberty Bonds.

On January 29, 1919, a "Library Tea" was held, in observance of the third birthday; 984 books were borrowed that month and \$4.55 was received from "Rentals".

During the year, following the resignation of Mrs. Smart, Miss Mabel Milliken was elected librarian, with Mrs. Emma Benedict, as assistant.

The annual meeting, 1921, received a report that 12,809 books had been loaned during that year; the book stock totaled 6,000 and membership, 358.

In December, 1923, with the aid of high school boys, supervised by Prof. Meseroll, headquarters were moved to the Thomas Building, now #72 Main Street. One morning was required for the change. By this time, the library had become an integral part of our village life.

Minutes of the entire period show continual struggle with finances, with details of building maintenance, plus the never-lost goal of a home of its own for the Library. Gifts and bequests received scrupulous care, with this in mind, and were invested and reinvested for maximum income. But rents were rising and demands for library service increasing; thus the invitation from the Borough Council to move into rooms on the north side of Borough Hall was welcome. After a period of planning, some remodeling and painting, the Library was closed on November 26, 1933 to reopen December 12th in the Borough Hall rooms.

In February, 1935, the membership chairman reported, with great discouragement, the difficulty of collecting dues, even with house to house calling. Circulation figures were lower, too. The era of radio had begun. In 1947, Mrs. Allen Hall, as a new membership chairman, announced a goal of "Make Manasquan Library Conscious", but this consciousness seems to have been limited to need for service, and dues brought less and less income.

At a referendum in 1948, it had been decided to join the Monmouth County Library System for service that extended beyond the ability of a small community.

On May 7, 1949, Mrs. Richard W. Siver held the first regular Story Hour for 65 children. That Christmas, there was a Christmas tree.

At the July, 1950 Trustees' Meeting, a committee was appointed "for short and long-range planning for the purchase or building of a library." On June 25, 1951, a contract was signed for the purchase of a lot, 260' frontage, 480' depth, for \$12,000, located on the west side of Broad Street, south of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. A year later, the north-east corner of this property was sold to the First Aid Squad, "125' on Broad by 250' deep with a common drive."

At Miss Milliken's resignation in May, 1953, because of ill health, Miss Minnie Havens, who had been employed as substitute and assistant since 1945, continued to serve. In June of that year, Mrs. Edith Yersin was engaged and a cataloging project was begun, under the guidance of Miss Julia Killian, the County Librarian. And on September, 28, 1953, the Certificate of Incorporation was filed.

Early in 1955, plans were made to erect the present Manasquan Public Library building. Completed at a cost of nearly \$31,000, it was first opened for service on July 20, 1955, with Mrs. John Northup, as the new librarian in charge, assisted by Mrs. Robert C. Neary, Jr.

Situated within a five-minute walk from the Broad Street Elementary and the High School, with good off-the-street parking facilities, good lighting, in an attractive room, the dreams of the Trustees of yesteryear seemed to have come true. With an average daily circulation of books of more than one hundred, with the busy use of reference books, in an ever improving reference section, the Library is certainly an important part of the life of many citizens in the entire area.

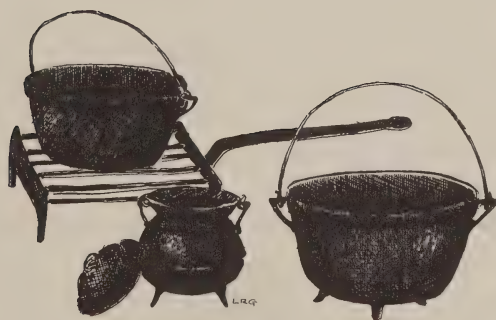
An inventory taken in August, 1956, shows furnishings valued at \$4,000, reference books at \$2,800 and a circulating collection of about 9,000 volumes, valued at \$26,000. These are still augmented by deposit collections from Monmouth County Library, plus a very active "mail-order" service. Continual additions from gifts and purchases raise this valuation ever higher.

Borough tax allotments are now the major source of income.

Late in 1961, a "Library Auxiliary" was formed, with the special purposes of extending interest and understanding of the Manasquan Public Library and to secure money to build up the children's section.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to list those whose interest and efforts have created the present service. Miss Sarah Errickson and Mrs. Lewis H. Pearce seem to have been ardent workers, as long as health permitted, and one wonders how the "library homes" would have been maintained in the early days without the attention of Mr. Charles Trafford, as house chairman. But the list is endless and ever-changing. Always new dreamers took up where other hands had wearied. And so the dream grew to an attractive brick building, at 55 Broad Street.

At the dedication of this building, the County Librarian, Miss Julia Killian, summed up the story thus: "Manasquan people should be congratulated on what they have done. They should be proud."



PRODUCTS OF HOWELL IRON WORKS

PARKER HALL

At the close of the last century Manasquan had a theatre, "Parker Hall," on South Street, opposite the new drive-in bank and the parking lot. It was a large building, two stories, with several steps leading to the main floor, 'tis said — high, because it was built over the brook. It seated about three hundred people, had a gallery, a large stage and dressing-rooms to accommodate both local and professional performances. It was a center of operation for the Dramatic Club; the year's schedule always included at least two minstrel shows by professionals each year. Sunday School plays which seemed too secular for the church proper were given there also.

Anne Pearce Tinney recalls also the medicine shows which used to delight the children. Since there was no charge, they felt free to go and especially enjoyed watching the Master of Ceremonies advertize his "Patent Medicines." It seems they joined in the choruses after his verse-solos, all of which were given with much pep and ceremony. One she recalls, with the accompanying motions:

"Oh! (arms in the air, holding note)

He never told a lie - - i - i - i

He never told a lie -

Sunday School scholars

Every one should follow

In the steps of **WASHINGTON!**

Now, everybody! Once again!"

The Hall had been condemned shortly before the fire which completely destroyed it about 1915. A one-story building replaced it in the same location, built by Albert Lewis. This was used for movies (the silent kind) until it, too, burned, after standing empty for a few years.

The "Algonquin" on Main Street had superceded it.



• Business and Industry

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OLD “FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MANASQUAN”

Through the efforts of our first newspaper, the idea of a bank at Manasquan was born, as we read in the August 9, 1877 edition, “The Sea Side wants a bank at Squan, and it is sensible in its claim”. And in the January 28, 1881 edition, the following paragraph appeared, “Considerable interest is being manifested just now in the establishment of a bank at this place. A canvas has been made and nearly one half of the stock is already subscribed, and we are assured that the movement will result successfully. A meeting of the subscribers was held on the 24th inst. and the following named gentlemen were appointed to solicit and receive subscriptions, viz: Osborn Curtis, H. H. Wainright and J. W. Borden, Manasquan; Capt. Pitney Curtis, Sea Plain (N. Spring Lake); H. H. Yard, Ocean Beach (Belmar); James L. Allgor, New Bedford; C. W. Maxson, Point Pleasant.”

But it wasn't until 1883 that the entire capital of \$50,000 was secured and a permanent organization assured. “Charles J. Parker is attending to the preliminary steps, preparatory to the formal application to the Comptroller of the Treasury, at Washington, for the necessary authority”. On June 12, 1883, the subscribers to the capital stock, met at the office of Mr. Parker, for the purpose of effecting an organization, and it was decided that the new institution should be known as the “First National Bank of Manasquan”. The following directors were chosen: Charles J. Parker, E. S. Van Leer, E. C. Errickson, John W. Borden, Sidney Herbert, Howard Osborn and James L. Allgor. Mr. Parker was unanimously elected president.

The directors of the bank selected the lot next to "Mr. Harris's restaurant", belonging to Robert Pearce (G-father of Owen C. Pearce), as the site for the new bank building, and ground was broken on July 25, 1883, with The Getsinger Bros. of Spring Lake Beach, as the contractor.

The building was 24 feet wide, facing on Main Street, and 46 feet deep, with a 20 foot ceiling and was built of hard brick from the yards of Mr. Stephen Allen (Father of Mrs. Earl Rankin, Brielle, N. J.). The front was faced with Trenton brick and decorated with brown stone trimmings. The ceiling was laid in ash and redwood panels, with cherry rosettes. In the center was a beautiful sky-light, 10 feet by 12 feet, of different colored glass.

The Sea Side commented, "We are glad that our bank officials have put up a building large enough to answer the purpose for many years, attractive appearance, material of the very best and finished in a first-class manner thruout. Even if it may look expensive to some, now, the building committee will be thanked many times in the future for putting up the building that they have, solid as a rock in every particular."

Business was commenced on Monday, November 19, 1883, at 10:00 A.M. The capital stock of the institution was \$50,000.



The old "*FIRST NATIONAL BANK of MANASQUAN*" building, erected in 1883 became part of the present bank building. Through the years, additions have been made to the building - to the east and to the south. The west wall is the only original wall left today.

MANASQUAN NATIONAL BANK

The Manasquan National Bank of Manasquan, New Jersey, officially opened its doors for business, on August 11, 1908, in the building of the old First National Bank of Manasquan, which they purchased. Mr. William P. Taylor was selected as president of the institution, Randolph D. West, cashier. His only assistant, at that time, was John Hulsart.



MANASQUAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
Taken in the 1920's

Various changes took place during the ensuing years, as the bank continued to enjoy steady progress, winning the confidence of the public. On February 13, 1912, an interest department was opened, with deposits totaling \$120. Nine years later, August 9, 1921, this department showed \$157,935.37 on deposit. During the thirteen years of operation, the bank added two nests of safe deposit boxes to meet the demands of its patrons. Messrs. George Gregory, Halsted H. Wainright, William P. Taylor were the directors. Mr. John Hulsart was the cashier.

During the bank holiday, ordered by President Roosevelt,

in 1933, in so far as the local bank was concerned, there was no need for a let up in business and the people took the closing order with calmness, showing complete confidence in their local bank.

John Hulsart was made president and director in 1933, which offices he held until his death in 1947.

At the time the Borough of Manasquan celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary, in August, 1937, the Manasquan National Bank had served the public for twenty-nine years, and, at that time, the resources of the bank were \$2,046,982.82, showing a continued growth.

During the war years, the Manasquan National Bank served the public by handling the various ration stamps; was very active in the sale of U. S. Treasury Series "E" Bonds and Savings Stamps and continued to grow in a steady manner at the same time.

In the year 1950, the bank enjoyed its fortieth year of service to the community. According to its president, J. Wolcott Brown, who stated at that time, "The bank is strong, not only in financial assets, but in the no less vitally human assets of good will and confidence."

The Directors of the Bank in that year were: J. Wolcott Brown, president, Theodore F. Everett, Howard N. Folk, George H. Gregory, Ferd S. Lefferson and G. Roland Moore. The personnel consisted of fifteen employees, including the officers.

Because of the rapidly growing economy in the seashore area and because of its desire to maintain excellent service to its customers, the bank was merged with the Asbury Park National Bank & Trust Company, on January 1, 1960, thereby substantially increasing the assets of the institution and affording the people of this community the best possible banking service.

Later, on November 1, 1961, the bank was merged with the Merchants Trust Company, Red Bank, New Jersey. At this time, the name of the bank was changed to First Merchants National Bank, Asbury Park, Manasquan Office.

Thus, after over fifty years, the local institution has kept abreast with the times and has endeavored to serve its people with the best possible banking facilities, thanking its hundreds of depositors for the steady patronage which has been the source of encouragement through these many years.



LOOKING EAST ON MAIN STREET
Officer Stokey on Duty

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chamber of Commerce, successor to the Manasquan Business Men's Association, was organized in 1960, to promote the economic growth of Manasquan.

A Chamber of Commerce is the business community at work; it is the central agency for community development for business, industry, the professions and all civic interests — doing jobs that no individual can do alone — rendering services that benefit all citizens.

Frank Sisto, who was the organization's first president, is continuing in that position. Other officers are: H. LeRoy Schafer, Jr., vice president; Mrs. Eugene Savacool, secretary; William S. Wilkins, treasurer.

The Board of Directors is composed of Mr. Sisto, Robert C. Neary, Jr., Leo Meyers, Samuel Margulies, Thomas S. Birckhead, Jr., William Miller, Chase P. Withrow, John D. Wooley, the Rev. Robert Z. Wuchter, Thomas S. Heward, H. LeRoy Schafer, Jr., George R. Dempsey, William S. Wilkins, and James W. Brown, Jr.



MANASQUAN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

The Manasquan Savings and Loan Association, the oldest financial institution in Manasquan, has provided uninterrupted service to the community since its incorporation as the Squan Village Building and Loan Association on March 1, 1874. In Feb. 1910, its name was changed to the Manasquan Building and Loan Association and on June 6, 1950, the present name was adopted.

The original quarters for the Association were in the Borden Building, at the site now occupied by the Candy Kitchen on Main Street. Later, the business was transacted in the Tassini Building in 1937.

In order to better serve the expanding area, a branch office was constructed in Wall Township in 1959.

From the original eleven members, the Association's rolls have grown to over 6,000 members and assets of over \$11 million.

MUTUAL AID SAVINGS



Home of the Mutual Aid Savings and Loan Association Highway 71 and Main Street, Manasquan, New Jersey. Organized in 1923, Mutual Aid has played a vital part in Manasquan's surge forward, it has grown with the community because it has met the needs of property owners, savers and borrowers. Above all Mutual Aid has proven itself to have faith in its own community and its residents. Mutual Aid's growth pays tribute to its capable Board of Directors of which Colonel Peter Smith is President, Alfred L. DeBow, Vice President, Aaron G. Reed, Assistant Treasurer, other members of the Board are Arthur J. Clark, Howard N. Folk, Robert C. Neary, Sr. and Clinton E. Schuck. At the end of March 1962, Mutual Aid showed assets of almost 16 million dollars.



PRODUCTS OF HOWELL IRON WORKS

UTILITIES...

ELECTRIC POWER

Electricity was brought to Manasquan about June, 1897, by the Point Pleasant Electric Light and Power Company, which had its main office in Summit, N. J. by an ordinance approved by Council on September 22, 1896, and signed by J. W. Van-Houton, mayor, and E. P. Longstreet, clerk.

The ordinance provided that power for lights would be supplied from sunset to midnight and for the borough fire alarm system.

Under the ordinance, homes and business establishments could be supplied lights along Main Street, Broad Street, South Street, Curtis Avenue, Virginia Avenue, Marcellus Avenue, Morris Avenue, Union Avenue, Taylor Avenue, Colby Avenue, Parker Avenue, Pearce Avenue, Allen Avenue, Lakewood Road and Ocean Avenue.

The corporate name of Point Pleasant Electric Light and Power Company was changed July 22, 1915 to Lakewood and Coast Electric Company. At the same time the electric properties of the Lakewood Water and Light Company were purchased. Lakewood Coast and Electric Company was merged with Jersey Central Power & Light Company March 24, 1925.

An interesting note is that records show a Dr. Joseph Carroll (no address) received his monthly electric bill from Point Pleasant Electric Light & Power Company on June 30, 1900 for \$5.40. The pharmacist had in his house nine nipple-type, old-fashioned, 16-candlepower lamps. Used or unused (there was no metering) they cost him 60 cents each per month. So for \$5.40 a month, Dr. Carroll had dangling in each room one small light — that's all. Today, for about the same amount of money, the average J. C. P. L.-serviced home not only gets current for lights but for all the appliances that are found in the modern home.

NEW JERSEY BELL TELEPHONE

Manasquanians receive telephone service from an office located at 216 Morris Ave., Spring Lake, as a part of the district which centers in the equipment housed on Bangs Avenue, Asbury Park.

Telephone history of this Asbury Park region began sometime in 1878 (within two years of the invention of the telephone itself) with a hook-up between Mr. James A. Bradley's office in Park Hall and his home at the head of Wesley Lake. So interested were people and so many were the requests for demonstrations on Mrs. Bradley's time, that this line was shortly discontinued.

In 1881, however, ten or twelve residents united to support a local telephone "system". Telephones, batteries and wire — about ten miles in all — were installed. There was no "central office". People called each other direct by turning a generator crank on the telephone a certain number of times according to a code established for each subscriber. No one could call outside of Asbury Park.

The first switchboard came to Spring Lake just before the turn of the century and was located at the rear of Hill's Drug Store at the corner of Third and Washington Avenues. By 1911, the number of subscribers had increased from the original twenty two to four hundred in the Spring Lake central office area which extended from Shark River to the Manasquan River. Later the Belmar central office was combined under the Spring Lake set-up. In 1954 all offices in the Asbury Park District were given dial service.

Study of the Directory sheet dated November 15, 1908 lists sixty-four customers in Manasquan including twenty-two residence phones, five physicians (Drs. R. W. Herbert, A. S. Higgins, C. A. Norris, J. B. Wainright and H. Williams), five lawyers (Frank Durand, E. P. Longstreet, Parker and Pearce, Lloyd C. Riddle, and Halsted H. Wainright), two drug stores, V. Marcellus, D. D. S., a livery stable, blacksmith shop, both Postal Telegraph and Western Union, "Wm. H. Bailey, Bowling", and various other businesses.

The June 6, 1912 directory had nearly twice the number of home phones, plus many new businesses, including several florists, "Goddard's Necessity Store", "U. S. Express", and "Bailey's Pavilion".

NEW JERSEY NATURAL GAS

Natural Gas, as it is now served to the residents of Manasquan, is a virtual newcomer, having been introduced in 1952, but gas in manufactured form dates back almost to the origin of the borough itself.

Back in 1902, when the borough was only 15 years old, gas was introduced by the Shore Gas Company, then the utility which served the area.

Tracing history some 60 years, an ordinance appeared on the records of the Borough of Manasquan granting a franchise to that company. That ordinance reads in part as follows:

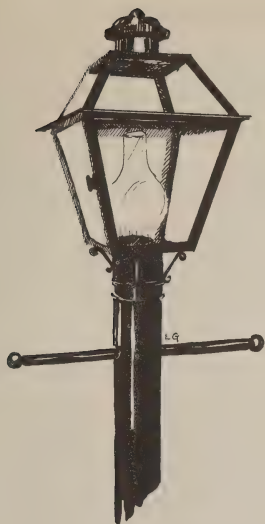
WHEREAS, The said company has applied to the council of the said Borough of Manasquan for such consent, Therefore be it ordained by the Council of the Borough of Manasquan.

“Section 1. That the written consent of the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Manasquan be and the same is hereby given to the said “Shore Gas Company” to manufacture, and sell and to furnish such quantities of illuminating gas as may be required in the said Borough of Manasquan, for lighting the streets, and public and private buildings, and to lay conductors for conducting gas through the streets, lanes, alleys and squares, in the said Borough of Manasquan, and the following regulations are hereby prescribed pursuant to the provisions of the said Act”

The ordinance was introduced May 20, 1902, and passed and approved on May 27, 1902. It was signed by F. B. Woolley, mayor, and attested to by W. H. Ruf, clerk.

The Shore Gas Company soon thereafter started laying its mains and began its service of “illuminating” gas to residents of Manasquan. As time progressed, the use of gas changed in character, and where it was originally intended for lighting purposes only, gas soon became the main fuel for cooking. Eventually, its usage was broadened to heating water to provide hot water for domestic and commercial use.





The Shore Gas Company, the original supplier of the manufactured gas, continued to serve Manasquan residents until March 27, 1925 when it was consolidated into the Jersey Central Power & Light Company.

The original franchise, granted for 50 years, continued in force until May 27, 1952, when the Jersey Central Power & Light Company obtained a renewal for another 50-year period.

The following month, June, 1952, Jersey Central Power & Light Company sold its gas properties to New Jersey Natural Gas Company, which assumed the franchise and has been providing natural gas to Manasquan residents and businesses since that time.

Of course, the growth of gas sales in Manasquan has paralleled that of the borough itself. From the first installation in 1902 the number of meters has increased to 2,226 gas meters installed in Manasquan as of July 1.

In addition to providing gas service to borough residents, New Jersey Natural Gas Company has paid its share as a citizen of the borough by paying gross receipts and franchise taxes each year. In 1962 the company paid to the borough \$18,291.64 and was one of the largest taxpayers on the borough's rolls.

CURTIS & DAVISON'S STORE

The building which now stands at the southeast corner of Main and South Streets, and owned and occupied by the General Store, has a long and interesting history. The low portion of this building, now facing South Street, dates back to the occupancy of the firm of Brannin and Bailey during the days of the 1850's and stood, at that time, facing Main Street. Later, it became the home of Curtis & Davison. In 1878, Mr. Osborn Curtis, moved the old store back and erected a new structure in front of it.

"It was such a magnificent building and such as Messrs. Curtis & Davison's extensive business required. It will be conveniently arranged, the first floor for store, with the second for offices and furniture, and the third for lodge room. An elevator for the hoisting of heavy material will be one of the conveniences and the building will be lighted throughout with gas. It will be another one of the great buildings of our town."

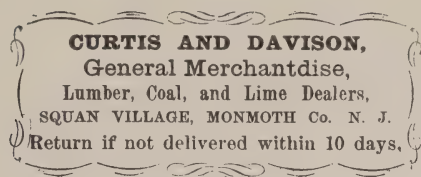
The building was named Masonic Hall and was dedicated on October 16, 1878.

In 1882, the old firm of Curtis and Davison, so long and favorably known to the citizens of Manasquan, was dissolved,



The CURTIS BUILDING, corner of Main and South Streets

and Mr. Henry Curtis, son of Osborn Curtis, and Mr. William Conover, who had been in the employ of the old firm for several years, opened shop and the new firm was known as Curtis and Conover.



MANASQUAN SEA SIDE SUPPLEMENT

CURTIS & CONOVER'S FALL AND WINTER OPENING.

With a desire to talk only to the point and stop when we have reached it, we say with emphasis, go to CURTIS & CONOVER'S if you would enjoy the privilege of selecting from the largest Stock and most varied Assortment and at prices which show a magnificent saving.

SPECIAL SALE

SEAL PLUSH SACQUES

Brocaded Silk Wraps.



SPECIAL SALE

Ladies' Russian Circulars

NEWMARKETS.

Tremendous Bargains in Ladies' Rich Winter Cloaks. Read the Prices.

At a later date, this building became the home of the Lewis Department Store, first owned and managed for many years by Mr. Julius Lewis and then by his son, Sol P. Lewis, both of them achieving success among their fellow townsmen.

The old account books of The Brannin and Bailey occupancy, dating from 1852 to 1864 and The Curtis and Davison Records, 1865 - 1882, were discovered in 1959, in the attic of the low portion of this building on South Street, where they had accumulated the dust of the last two centuries.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Sol P. Lewis, the owner of the building at that time, these records are now in the possession of Mrs. Allen M. Cierpik.

BUILDINGS AND BUSINESSES

"The Seaside" — June 1, 1878: "Curtis Building — It is not only an honor to Mr. Osborn Curtis, but such a magnificent building is an ornament to our town, and such as Messrs. Curtis and Davison's extensive business requires. The old store moved back and the new structure front will make a store room one hundred feet in depth. It will be a conveniently arranged building, the first floor for store, with the second for offices and furniture, and the third for lodge rooms. An elevator for the hoisting of heavy material will be one of the conveniences and the building will be lighted with gas throughout. It will be another one of the great buildings of our town." (Now owned and operated by The General Store.)

October 19, 1878 — "The new store of Messrs. Curtis and Davison is attracting a good deal of attention. The old building in which they carried on business becoming too small and inconvenient for their increasing custom necessitated the building of more extensive quarters. Consequently Mr. Osborn Curtis has erected the handsome building that has been named Masonic Hall.

March 6, 1880: "Messrs. Curtis and Davison, who have been the principal dealers in lumber in this place, have sold their entire lumber yard to Messrs. E. S. VanLeer, of New Bedford, and Wm. L. Brown, of this place, who will hereafter carry on the business. The yard will be moved from the back of Curtis and Davison's store to where the sash factory of Van Schoick and Webb now stands. That structure will be moved back in the rear of the present location on grounds that have been made from filling in the low grounds back of it. The new firm, which will be known as Van Leer & Brown, are now at work, getting the yard in shape."

June 12, 1880: "The old foundry on South Street is being torn down and moved to the rear of its present location. The place will be occupied by Messrs. Van Leer & Brown, with their lumber yard."

Feb. 24, 1882: "The firm of Curtis and Davison, so long and favorable known to citizens of Manasquan has been dissolved. The notice of which appears elsewhere. These gentlemen have been engaged in business in this place for many years and it will seem very strange not to hear their name used in connection

with the business. Mr. Osborn Curtis' place will be filled by his son, Mr. Henry Curtis, and the other member of the firm will be Mr. William Conover, who has been an employee of the old firm for several years. The new firm will be known as Curtis and Conover."

July 5, 1879: "The clothing Bazaar that has recently been built next door to the post office is very creditable to the place. The firm, J. Lewis and Co. have purchased a large and complete stock of clothing, furnishing goods, and a full line of everything connected with the business."

October 15, 1880: "We, the undersigned merchants of Manasquan, after due thought and consideration, seeing the necessity of having more rest after the arduous toil of the busy day, Have Resolved, That . . . we will on and after Monday, October 18th, 1880, close our stores at 8:30 o'clock every evening, excepting Saturdays, until April 1, 1881. In witness of the above resolution and pledging ourselves, as a body of business men who act strictly with regard to it, we sign ourselves respectfully,

Curtis and Davison (Dry good)
Wainright and Erickson (dry goods furniture)
Wan Wagner & Hogg
Henry Stahlke (shoes)
Forman H. Combs
William H. Ruf (Tailor)
Charles L. Maire (Barber shop)
F. P. Gale & Co.
Wm. J. Butcher (Bakery & ice cream parlors)
Howard Osborn (Dry goods and notions)
Moses M. Marks (Stoves, heaters, and tin ware)
William S. Moore
George B. Burdge (groceries)
Julius Lewis (Dry goods and clothing)
John Davis (Clothing store)

July 16, 1880: "We are informed by Dr. R. Laird that, according to the late census, the population of Wall Township has increased 1,237, it's present population being 3,850. The oldest inhabitant in this township is Miss Susan Johnson, of Allaire, aged ninety-four years. The oldest marriage couple are Samuel Hurey and his wife, aged 83 and 81 respectively. The largest landholder is Mr. Hal Allaire. The most productive farm, Mr. James M. Allen's, of New Bedford. The largest village, Manasquan, 900 inhabitants."

December 18, 1885: "Our first factory — "Mr. J. H. Friedlander, of this place, has made all the necessary arrangements for starting a factory for the manufacture of all kinds of shirts, pants, etc. All those wishing employment would do well to make application at once to Mr. Friedlander, at his residence on Main St."

SEA VIEW

*The First Real Estate Development at Squan Village.
Excerpts from the Sea Side, 1877.*

“Where there was a desert, there are now splendid avenues which attract pleasure parties as they drive out in the cool of the morning or evening. Where there was wilderness, there are now beautiful lawns, shade trees, houses and gardens, built by a good class of citizens, many whom have become permanent residents of our town. Sea View adjoins Squan Village and is a splendid piece of ground, laid out in one hundred and fifty-eight building lots, fifty feet front by one hundred and twenty-five feet deep. (This area has become Morris and Marcellus Avenues, bordered on the west by South Street and on the east by the Glimmer Glass.)

“Sea View is so close to Manasquan, on the south, that we are benefited by every improvement that is made and Mr. N. W. Morris should receive a thousand thanks for what he has done for this vicinity. Before he opened up Sea View, the land in and around Manasquan was owned by old residents who didn’t care to sell and thus it was nearly impossible to secure a place to build. Consequently, improvements were slow. . . .

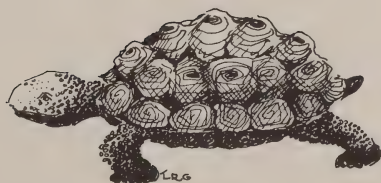
“Sea View is already a village in itself. The greater part of the property has passed into the hands of men who are taking the same interest in its improvements as the original proprietor. Twenty-four cottages have been erected, or are in the process of being constructed, and of these, it can be said that more and better buildings have been built at Sea View in these four years than any other place can show. Other men have opened avenues and the system of improvements has extended to public roads. Between Manasquan and Union Landing (Brielle), we count forty splendid residences, not one of which was built previous to the opening of Sea View. Double the number in our village and vicinity have been erected on property that was not on the market, and probably would not have been to this day, but for the business lesson taught by that enterprise.

“The long rows of maples lining each avenue present a beautiful appearance, with their abundance of foliage, and at evening, when the streets are lighted, a stranger would certainly stop and ask, in wonder, if we had a beautifully laid out park

connected with our village. In the years to come, when Manasquan shall be spoken of as one of the most pleasant places along the Jersey coast, no one will deserve more credit than Mr. N. W. Morris (Owner and developer of Sea View).

"It was six years ago a farm of over fifty acres, with crops growing to the water's edge. It is now a village in itself. Broad avenues, as smooth as a floor, traverse it in every direction, and silver maples shade the walks. The trees are the beauty of the property.

"Mr. Morris was for many years a dealer in horses, and from his farms near Manalapan, New Jersey, he supplies his large stable on his Sea View property. (His residence is now the property and home of Mrs. Mott V. Marcellus, 136 Union Avenue.) He did not allow anything on the road to pass him. It was a five minute drive to the railroad depot, and a ten to the ocean, where he had built bathing houses for his guests. Immediately in front of his property was a broad shallow inlet (a branch of the Glimmer Glass) where soft shell crabs were to be had for the netting and the children could go boating without fear of drowning. The basin was kept pure by the rise and fall of the tide."



NEWSPAPERS

Like many other things which we take for granted today, newspapers used to be treasured. When one came to town it was shared. During the Civil War, this was especially true for news traveled slowly and reports of the progress of the War were eagerly awaited. Many local men had gone from the settlement to fight the Union's cause. Daily the townspeople sought out the only available newspaper at Wainright and Errickson's store and listened eagerly while Mr. Errickson, in his store or in the adjoining Post Office, read aloud the latest reports of victories and defeats in the South, according to reminiscences of his stories to his daughter, Miss Sarah Errickson.

On June 14, 1877 Edward S. V. Stultz published the first issue of "The Seaside," a tri-weekly. In the issue of January 5, 1883, the name was changed to "The Manasquan Seaside"; the paper continued under this name the ten years of its life. Mr. Wilmer E. Hoskins worked on the paper for two years, then accepted the position of editor and manager of the "Spring Lake Mirror." Later, Mr. Stultz became editor of "The Spring Lake Gazette" and Mr. Hoskins owned and published "The Coast Star Democrat." In 1909, he turned the publication over to his son, Tracy M. Hoskins.

About three years later the name was again changed to "The Coast Star." Mr. Hoskins owned and managed the paper until his death in November, 1959, when his sister, Gertrude S. Hoskins, became editor and publisher.

In July 1961, The Coast Star passed out of the possession of the Hoskins family when Thomas S. Birkhead, Jr. became the new owner, editor and publisher.

The Coast Star ranks as one of the oldest newspapers in New Jersey.

COAST STAR
Est. 1909





Scene of South Street. Left, Crowell Hulse Building with the Purdy Building (old Wainright and Errickson Building) in the background.

MANASQUAN FIRE DEPARTMENT on parade.



WAINRIGHT & ERRICKSON BUILDING

The center portion of the building was “over one hundred years old” when it was razed in 1946. Demolition workers found the frame of the building to be almost entirely of peg construction, and was claimed to be “the oldest remaining structure in the business section of the town,” having been built on Main Street, facing South Street, when those streets were just improved Indian trails. Main Street marked the eastern terminus of an Indian trail that historians have traced entirely across the state to the Delaware River, while, what is now South Street, was a trail leading south into Ocean County. Here, at the intersection of the trails, the settlement, that is now Manasquan, grew up, one of the earliest seaboard settlements in the area.

The center portion of the building had replaced a smaller building on the site, that had been used as a settlement post-office. A few years after this original center portion had been erected, the building was enlarged, with a west wing, and shortly after another addition to the east brought the eastern wall of the building in line with Broad Street. It became Wainright and Errickson’s General Store and local gathering place.

Miss Errickson, who was a local historian, used to tell her father’s stories of the town during the War Between the States. Many local men had gone from the little settlement to fight the



WAINRIGHT AND ERRICKSON BUILDING
As it looked in 1876.

Union's cause and daily the townspeople sought out the only available newspaper from Mr. Errickson, in his store, or in the post-office, to read aloud the latest reports of victories and defeats in the South.

From 1877 to 1880, Squan's first newspaper, *The Sea Side*, was published from this building, and we quote, "June 26, 1880 — The office of *The Sea Side* has been removed from its old quarters, over Wainright & Errickson's to the rooms over Curtis & Davison's store, where we can be found if you want any printing done, or, if you wish to leave a dollar with us for a year's subscription to *The Sea Side*."

In more recent years, the west portion of the building was occupied by the drug store of George V. Burroughs, who, it appears, was the longest single occupant. For this reason the building had been identified with his name, although local historians point out that the names of Wainright, who built it, or Errickson, in whose family, ownership remained for a great many more years, would be the more appropriate designation. Sections of the building were subsequently occupied as a hardware store, a furniture store, undertaker's establishment, real estate office, barber shop, and finally a candy store. The second and third floors were the homes and meeting rooms of a large and varied list of organizations at different times.

Elisha B. Errickson, a business partner of the builder and original owner, left the property to his daughter, the late Miss Sarah R. Errickson, who in turn left it to the Manasquan Methodist Church on her death, well over two decades ago.



WAINRIGHT AND ERRICKSON EMPORIUM (at the N. W. corner of Broad and Main Streets) later known as *The Purdy Building*.

The property was offered to the borough later for a local improvement project, but was turned down for lack of municipal funds, although the Main Street widening process utilized a small corner of the land for rounding out the Main-Broad Street intersection.

THE WM. P. TAYLOR MILL

In 1878 Mr. Wm. P. Taylor started a lumber mill on the east side of Broad Street just south of the railroad. After his death in 1929 his nephew Mr. W. F. Sherman bought the mill in 1930. In 1935 Mr. Lee Sherman joined his father in the business and became known as W. F. Sherman & Son Mill. The mill still operates under this name. However, Mr. Donald Sherman is associated with his grandfather and father in the mill. The firm manufactures stock and special mill work, such as sash, doors, trim, moldings and stairs. Most of their work is in the making of special wooden components in the building of homes. There have been times the mill has serviced contractors as far away as Toms River, Princeton and Red Bank.



One of Manasquan's early industries, owned and operated for many years by William P. Taylor. Now known as W. F. Sherman & Son, Millwork. Located at 84 Broad Street.

NEW JERSEY BRIDGE CO.

Several of the bridge structures, fabricated in Manasquan, and erected by the New Jersey Bridge Company are still in use today, some locally in Monmouth and Middlesex Counties. Heavy cast iron plaques identify the maker and year of erection.



Two men from Canton, Ohio, Mr. Wyckoop and Mr. Braly came to Manasquan at the turn of the century and organized

the New Jersey Bridge Company. Mr. Brazilla Taylor, a local contractor was hired to build the plant on the south side of Atlantic Avenue. The building was constructed across the street from where the Shore Bowling Alleys now stand. This location was chosen because of its central location and its availability to the railroad. A railroad siding was installed so the railroad cars carrying the steel could pull into the yards of the plant. The approximate size of the building was 300 feet deep and 100 feet wide. The building which housed the offices still stands. It has since been converted into a private home. The function of the plant was to build steel bridges used in highway construction in the New Jersey Area. It employed approximately 15 to 20 draftsmen and at times in excess of 100 men in the construction phase of the business. A large percentage of those employed were local men; however some skilled personnel were brought in. It is said that this plant was the largest individual manufacturing facility ever to have existed in Manasquan. It was in operation for several years when it received a substantial contract to construct a bridge in Portland, Maine. Difficulties came about on this job which were not anticipated and contributed to financial difficulties to the firm. Shortly after this time the plant closed, which reflected on the economy of the town.

The influence of this plant was reflected in the lives of several local men. One man in particular went in the engineering field because of his association with the firm in his youth. Many of the present day old families of Manasquan are descendants of the men who came to town to work at the Bridge Co., and married here or who brought their families with them. The old timers still talk about the Bridge Company.



NEW JERSEY BRIDGE COMPANY
Atlantic Avenue, Manasquan, N. J.
1890 - 1907

BLOCK ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO.

The Block Ice and Cold Storage Co., is located on the south side of Stockton Lake Blvd., between Colby Avenue and the Pennsylvania Railroad. History of plant operation at this location dates back nearly 100 years. Originally located on this spot was a cannery which canned tomatoes, ketchup and fruits. One of the old timers in town reminisces about the large delicious cherries which were canned here in his boyhood. The youngsters would break into the plant and take jars of cherries then run out into the woods, break the jars open and enjoy their refreshments. At the turn of the century an adjoining plant was built for the manufacture of ice which was cut into blocks and sold for the household and commercial use. In 1901 the Block Ice and Cold Storage Co., was incorporated. George M. Height, Theodore H. Bennett, John Woolley and Harry V. Height were officers of the new corporation. The canning of tomatoes and fruits was discontinued sometime near the end of the 19th century. After the incorporation on May 30, 1901, the plant was used for the manufacture of ice for commercial and household use. It was also used to freeze and store fish caught off the south Jersey Coast. The fish was kept here until demand was great enough then it was shipped to market in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

In September 1904 this plant was destroyed by a great fire. This fire was so intense that fire companies from Manasquan, Spring Lake and Point Pleasant were called. A steam operated water pumper belonging to the Spring Lake company was brought into operation even though the local water pressure was very good. This fire was so intense that the extra pressure was needed to supply all the hose lines being used. At that time this type of equipment was practically non existent outside the large metropolitan areas. The old time local volunteer firemen take pride in the fact that they had a fire great enough to warrant this type of equipment and that equipment was available in the area.

After the fire the plant was rebuilt and continued the manufacture of ice and the storage of fish until several years ago. At the present time it is used for the freezing and storage of bait fish as well as cranberries. Cranberries are shipped here from New England and distant parts of New Jersey where they are

frozen and stored until they are needed at the canning plant at Bordentown, N. J. At the present time there are approximately one and a half million pounds of cranberries being stored in the plant. The plant is presently under contract with Ocean Spray, the company which cans the cranberries.



THE V. T. MILLER MILL

About 1890 Mr. V. T. Miller started a feed mill on Osborn Avenue near the railroad. This mill would grind various types of feed for farmers of the surrounding area. It was also engaged in the sale of hay, straw and feed. This plant was in operation until sometime around 1930. The present borough clerk of Manasquan is a grandson of the founder of this plant. Gasoline motors were used for power in the operation of this plant.

FEE AND MASON MFG. CO. INC.

The Fee and Mason Manufacturing Co., is located at 21 Wyckoff Avenue. Products made here are shipped to warehouses in Chicago, Los Angeles, Dallas, Texas and Atlanta, Ga. The firm manufactures a complete line of pipe suspension equipment for industrial and commercial piping. These products are sold throughout the United States. The firm was first established in 1893 and was located in New York City. In 1946 the entire plant was moved to Manasquan.

IMPERIAL PORCELAIN CO.

In 1918 the large building located along the Pennsylvania Railroad on the East side of Highway 71 south of Sea Girt Avenue was built by the Imperial Porcelain., for the manufacture of electrical porcelain insulators. These insulators were used in the construction of electrical power lines. The product was sold throughout the United States through distributors. When operating at capacity the plant employed between one and two hundred men and women. The Imperial Porcelain Co., operated intermitently until 1938.

CROYDON CHINA CORP.

In 1943 the Croydon China Corp., purchased the building. This firm manufactured china lamps and art ware. It was in operation from 1946 until 1956. There were approximately 100 people employed in this plant and its products were shipped throughout the United States.

SHORE MANUFACTURING CO.

From 1956 through 1957 the Shore Manufacturing Co., occupied the former Porcelain Works. This company, which is owned and operated by Mr. Wm. Loughran, manufactured redwood garden furniture which is sold throughout New Jersey and the Metropolitan New York area. In January 1958 the firm moved to Brielle and is now located in the former Ritter gardens.

While in the Manasquan location the firm was engaged in the manufacture also of Lift Van Boxes which are used by furniture moving firms. This product was used throughout the eastern United States.

Mr. Loughran owns the patent on Loughran's Christening Bottle. This is a bottle used in the christening of boats, cars and planes. The bottle is made of lightweight glass so that it will break easily. It contains a liquid which looks very much like champagne. This product is sold throughout the continental United States as well as Hawaii and Alaska through distributors as well as direct to the consumer.

CROMPTON POTATO CHIP CO.

In 1937 the Crompton Potato Chip Co., moved to Manasquan and was located in the building which now is occupied by the American Mica Co. This building faces the former Imperial Porcelain plant on Highway 71. The plant manufactured potato chips primarily. However, they also made pop corn and cheese corn. The products were shipped to the New York Metropolitan area as well as Pennsylvania and as far south as Virginia. The plant was in operation until 1947.

THE M. G. AND A. P. WYCKOFF MILL

The M. G. & A. P. Wyckoff Mill was located on the north side of Main Street along the Pennsylvania Railroad. A siding from the railroad extended into the yards of the mill which enabled deliveries to the mill from distant points. The mill ground flour for household use as well as feed of various types for live stock. It was also engaged in the sale of wood and coal. Products of this mill were used by persons in the Manasquan area as well as Allenwood and other surrounding communities. The mill started sometime after the middle of the 19th century and was in operation until sometime around the First World War. Water power was not available at this location so steam was used to operate this plant.

WAGNER ALUMINUM FOUNDRY INC.

In 1945 Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wagner of Manasquan established the Wagner Aluminum Foundry. This plant is engaged in the manufacture of cast aluminum novelties and gift items such as motto trivets and wall plaques as well as other cast aluminum gift items. These products are shipped throughout the United States, Canada and South America. Distribution is handled through distributors. The plant has approximately fifteen employees. Joseph Wagner is president; Edwin Wagner, vice president and Lucille Wagner, secretary, treasurer and sales manager. To the owners knowledge their plant is the only one of its kind in the United States. The plant is located on Colby Avenue north of Main Street facing the Pennsylvania Railroad.

STEINER CO. INC.

Steiner & Son Inc., manufacturers of sleeping garments for the entire family with their main plant in Neptune, N. J., opened a branch plant in Manasquan sometime before World War I. Records available in the office date back to 1909. Location of this plant is at 208 East Main Street, east of the railroad across the street from the Railroad Station. Steiner & Son manufactured on the label of "Universal" with the slogan "We put the world to sleep." The plant today operates under the name of Steiner Co. Inc., and manufactures only women's sleeping garments under the trade name of Beverly White. Today, the Manasquan plant is the only one operated by the company. The product is sold throughout the United States by company representatives.

AMERICAN MICA INSULATION CO.

American Mica Insulation Co., is located at 235 Parker Avenue which is part of State Highway 71. Mr. John V. Faraci is president and Mr. John Cadatt general manager. The company was founded in 1917 with their plant located in New York City. In 1948 it was moved to Newark, N. J. and in 1953 moved to Manasquan. This company fabricates raw mica into components for the electronics industry. These parts are shipped throughout the United States. A large portion of these parts are used in the manufacture of radio tubes.

COMPUTER PRODUCTS INC.

The newest firm in Manasquan engaged in the manufacture of a product is Computer Products Inc., Mr. Melvin May, president and Mr. Robert Griggs, vice president. The plant is located on Broad Street just north of Main Street. The firm was established in 1961 and started in operation in the latter part of the year. In the last fifteen years Monmouth County has become very active in the manufacture of electronic equipment. This firm is one of many working on various electronic parts. Its primary operation is the design and manufacture of products to be used in conjunction with Electronic Analog Computers which are used in solving problems in engineering.

DUTCH MILL ICE CREAM COMPANY DUTCH MILL DAIRY BAR

A new name was added to the roster of Manasquan businesses on March 1, 1958, when the "Dutch Mill Ice Cream Company" and "The Dutch Mill Dairy Bar" opened at 67 Atlantic Avenue. This site, formerly occupied by a livery stable, a laundry and a dairy, in that order, now houses the only commercial ice cream manufacturing plant in the shore area.

William A. Clark, president of the family-operated firm, supervises the manufacture and sale of ice cream, sherbets, ices and novelties — all made on the premises. These products, together with ice cream mix made to Mr. Clark's own formula, are distributed throughout South Jersey, from the Raritan River south to Long Beach Island and west to Trenton. Six trucks operate from the Manasquan headquarters to these points during the entire year.

A business, apart from the Ice Cream Company, "The Dutch Mill Dairy Bar" is managed by Mrs. Dorothy Clark, with the help of local women employees. Although the Dairy Bar started out to be an old fashioned ice cream parlor, a high school lunchtime business was "inherited", and today serves Manasquan students as a friendly, lively spot for retreat between classes, at lunchtime.



EARLY ROLLING PIN

EAST COAST SANITARY POTTERY CO.

From 1958 through February 1962 the East Coast Sanitary Pottery Company was established by Mr. Bernard Coen. This firm utilized the facilities of the former Porcelain Works on Highway 71. The product of this firm was porcelain basins and toilets. These products were sold to wholesale distributors.

OLD JACKSON HOMESTEAD — BROAD STREET

The "Jackson" house, located at 68 Broad Street and believed to be the oldest house in Manasquan, is now being used for the offices of the South Monmouth Multiple Listing Service, Inc. This house was erected at the time of the War of 1812 by William Jackson, son of Capt. Ezekial Jackson, a boat builder on the Manasquan River. It was occupied by Jacksons until 1950. When the last of the line, "Aunt" Ruth Jackson, died it started a new career. First it housed the office of the Shore Council of Girl Scouts, next the Thrift Shop, operated by the Monmouth County Organization of Social Service, and last November the new Multiple Listing Service for this area, comprised of 16 realtor members and 60 salesmen, moved in and opened for business. This service covers Avon, Belmar, Spring Lake, Spring Lake Heights, Sea Girt, Manasquan, Brielle, and Wall Township. The members are: Connelly-Gergen, Inc., J. N. Garrabrandt Agency of Belmar; Danskin, Brown, Conover, Inc., Longstreet Agency, The MacGowan Agency, and E. V. Patterson & Sons, of Spring Lake; The Steve Allen Agency, L. D. Edwards Agency, Gerald A. Murphy, of Sea Girt; Hawes & McAfee, Inc. and Richard Wood Agency of Manasquan; Van Ness Corp. of Spring Lake Heights; Ernest L. Martin and Vreeland Agency of Wall Twp.; and H. N. Folk & Son and Scudder-Taylor of Brielle.

The appearance of this little house, built on a modified salt-box design is deceiving because it has four rooms on the first floor and two small rooms on the second floor. It still has the wide pine board flooring and the walls are insulated with brick. It has one fireplace which served originally for both heating and cooking.

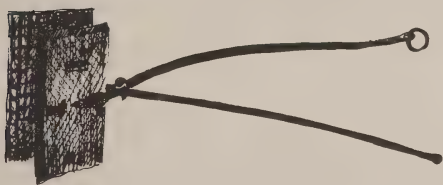


The Old JACKSON HOMESTEAD on Broad Street.

HOWARD HEIGHT, INC.

Howard Height, Inc., hold a unique status in New Jersey automotive circles. Founded in 1911, it is one of the 57 dealers in the nation associated with The Ford Motor Company 50 years or more. It is the only Ford Agency in the state with a half-century or more of affiliation with The Ford Motor Company.

In 1960 and again in 1961 it was the recipient of a distinguished achievement award from the parent company for outstanding dealership performance. This honor is earned as the result of progressive dealership management, modern sales and service facilities, sound merchandising practices, high quality standards, and continuing interest in providing superior service for car and truck owners.



WAFFLE IRON



PEPPER GRINDER

HOTELS AND GUEST ACCOMMODATIONS



DINING ROOM

THE OSBORN HOTEL is one of the oldest hotels on the New Jersey Coast, and has been rebuilt and refitted until it is now one of the best. The present management has established an enviable reputation in its cuisine.

THE HOTEL HAS ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS



ELECTRIC LIGHTS

GAS

STEAM HEAT



LIVERY ATTACHED



PARLOR

OSBORN HOTEL

MANASQUAN, N. J.

W. A. MOUNT, PROP.

9

Room Furnishings have changed since this!



WINTER SCENE, corner of Main and South Streets

COURTESY OF JOE CRINE'S TAVERN

THE OSBORN HOUSE

In 1877, the Editor of the New York "Commercial Gazette" had this to say, "At Squan Village there is a good hotel kept by Theodore Fields, (Grand-father of Dr. Margaret Underhill of Manasquan and Mr. Frank Taylor of Brielle) where the summer idler will find good cheer. If we mistake not, there is the making of a large town out of Squan Village. The Osborn House, and the stores of Wainright and Errickson, Curtis and Davison and Howard Osborn would be considered ornaments to any town."

The Osborn House stood at the southwest corner of South and Main Streets, part of which dated back to 1808. "In 1828 there was a public house kept by Peter Bailey, owned by Col. James Osborn (built in 1808). A portion of this tavern is now a part of the rear of the Osborn House."

In 1880, Mr. Theodore Fields sold the Osborn House to Mr. T. A. Zimmerman and it was during his ownership that the old portion, that stood in the rear, was torn down.

Just after 3 o'clock in the morning, a howling, blizzardy morning, of Sunday, January 28, 1928, a whistle sound, blown thin by the gale, roused a few Squanians from their slumber. The center of the town was alight, the flame-reddened sky told its own story as a small company of men ploughed through the drifts of snow to aid in fighting the most stubborn fire Manasquan has ever had.

The Old Osborn House, an ancient landmark, was sacrificed to the God of Flame. For a long time, it seemed as if nothing could save the center of the town. Men worked in water and slush knee deep, men froze to the sidewalks, as they held their hose nozzles. Help came from all around and after a stubborn battle, in the early gray of dawn, the fire was conquered and the center of the town was saved, but the old Osborn House was gone.





Early view of *The SQUAN HOUSE*, showing shed roof over sidewalk.

THE SQUAN HOUSE

The old Squan House, for nearly one hundred years a land-mark along the New Jersey coast, was razed in 1946 to make room for modern business buildings. Located on the northeast corner of Broad and Main Streets, the structure had been remodeled several times during its long history.

The original building was the home of the Huntsinger Family and was a coach stop back in the days when the four-horse stage made its daily run from New York City, via Eatontown, Shark River and New Bedford to Squan Village. The fare, according to old posters, was 89½ cents. In the July 3rd, 1877 issue of *The Sea Side*, we read,

“In times of yore the hotel at Squan was kept by David L. Huntsinger. On one occasion, when Ex-Governor Newell was on a political tour, he brought with him a distinguished judge, who, in a law-suit some time before, had referred rather contemptuously to the low ceilings of Mr. Huntsinger’s house. When application was made for rooms, the landlord remembered the thrust and said, to the amusement of those who knew the circumstances, ‘I can’t keep such a great man. My ceilings are not high enough for the Judge’.”

In 1879, Mr. John H. Davison purchased the old Hunter property and rebuilt a portion of it. In placing a new sign on his house, he called it the "Squan House." In 1886, Major Yard, Editor of the Monmouth Democrat, was in town for a few days and had this to say about the Squan House,

"It is seldom in these days that one finds in a country hotel the ordinary household comforts and the attention given to the table and its furnishings that the average traveler is accustomed to at home, that we feel bound to state that, having occasion to be at Manasquan a few days ago, we stopped at the old Squan House, kept by Mr. John Davison, for dinner and found the table set with polished silverware, a snow-white cloth, dainty china, and provided with wholesome edibles excellently cooked, and the whole presided over by the wife of the host, an intelligent and accomplished housewife . . ."

Old registers show that W. L. Butterworth was proprietor during the '90s, succeeded by J. and E. Shivler in 1900. In 1909, Harry F. Shier took over the hotel's operation and retained it until 1933, when Edward Lever took possession.

Mr. Lever occupied the premises until October 15, 1945, when the razing of the hotel was started. Few things were salvageable from the landmark, but Mr. Lever did recover old hotel registers. The registers contain many entries of interest. They disclose that "S", "L" and "B", supper, lodging and breakfast, came to \$1.50.

The hotel contained twenty rooms and three baths. While it was a favorite stopping place for commercial men during its early days, during the last twenty years of its history, it catered to many summer guests.

"There were a bar and restaurant and commodious sleeping rooms—twenty-three and three baths"—according to an account in the Asbury Park Press, Jan. 1, 1946. "For relaxation there were large bowling alleys and much of the social life during the summer centered around a circular seat, which would accommodate twenty people at a time.

"Manasquan has always considered itself an all-year town and the Squan Hotel was a commercial hotel rather than a summer hostelry. However, in summer many guests arrived by stage-coach from Princeton, Trenton and Philadelphia; New

York guests came by boat to Port Monmouth and then by stage to Manasquan."

Among the guests whom Mrs. Lyman (Mrs. Georgiana Lyman, granddaughter of the Huntsingers who first developed their home into a hotel, was authority for the information in the Press article) were Gen. George B. McClellan and Gov. Joel Parker. Mr. Huntsinger was an ardent Democrat and many were the heated arguments around the stove in winter or in the rocking chairs on the spacious verandas in summer.

Most of the summer visitors came for the fishing in Barnegat Bay and would hire a coach from the hotel livery stable for the long trip, usually spending the night at the boarding house run by Jacob Herbert, rising at dawn to fish and returning the next day to the Squan House.

"The Hotel played an important role in the early days of the Coast Guard before there were regular stations established on the Shore. Mr. Huntsinger was put in charge of life-saving equipment and thru many a wintry gale, aided by his neighbors, hitched his team to a wagon and drove to the beach to aid a ship in distress. There were no roads between the hotel and the sea in those days and it was a long, hard pull for man and beast against the wind. A few farms and a scattered house or two belonging to Manasquan sea captains lay along the way."



The SQUAN HOUSE just before it was razed.

THE JACKSON HOUSE HOTEL

The Jackson House Hotel, located on East Main Street, was conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest M. Froehlich and for many years has been a favorite place for vacationists.

Fletcher Avenue was the site of the original boarding house before it was moved to its present location.

After the death of Mr. Froehlich, management of the hotel was carried on by Mrs. Froehlich. She was succeeded by her brother, August Urick, who later sold the hostelry to Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Siver, who conducted the business for about two years. The present owners are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Morrow, of Elizabeth.



The JACKSON HOUSE HOTEL on East Main Street

OSPREY HOTEL

The Osprey Hotel at the corner of First Avenue and Main Street, was built in 1945, owned and operated by Joseph S. Crisanti.

The interior was remodeled several times and claims to have the 'World's Longest Bar'.

Mr. Crisanti was assisted in the management of the hotel by his sons, John W. Crisanti and Joseph Crisanti, Jr.

In 1959 the hotel was sold to Anton Vogel, its present owner.

Civil and Social Organizations

THE CORNET BAND

"The Seaside," December 9, 1881:

"About nine o'clock on Tuesday evening the citizens of this quiet town were surprised by the sudden appearance in their midst of a body of men in uniform resplendent with brass buttons and gold lace and with lofty plumes waving in the air from gaily trimmed caps. Some alarm was manifested at the new and strange sight and a few Squanians are said to have crawled into dry goods boxes or other obscure places with the expectation that the town was 'ku-kluxed'. However, it was soon discovered that in place of dangerous weapons, they carried nothing but brass horns and were not disposed to murder anything but music. A close inspection revealed the fact that it was our own Brass Band dressed in their new uniforms which recently arrived from the clothing house of G. W. Simmons and Sons, Boston, Mass. After spending a few minutes in town, the band marched to the residence of their leader, Mr. Edward F. Lyman, where a generous collation was served and a general good time enjoyed. The band presents a very fine appearance in their new suits."



The *CORNET BAND* of *MANASQUAN* (circa 1881) with leader Edward F. Lyman, far right.



The CLUB HOUSE on Main Street

WOMAN'S CLUB OF MANASQUAN
ORGANIZED 1909 FEDERATED 1913

Back in 1909 a group of thirty women met and formed the "Literary Social Club". Their membership was limited to thirty — no one had a house big enough to hold any more — and their dues were fifty cents a year. From this modest beginning grew the Woman's Club of Manasquan which today boasts of a membership of 150 and a lovely club house on Main Street. The aims of this small group, however, were the same as those which motivate the club today — fun, fellowship and service.

Actually these women began the town's library. Money from their dues was used to purchase books. One club member lent a set of encyclopedias and another offered her home as a place to put the books. This was the inspiration for the Manasquan Public Library.

As another act of service this public-spirited group endowed a bed in the Ann May Hospital at Spring Lake for \$7.00 a week. For fellowship, this early group journeyed to a Saturday

matinee performance at the Savoy in Asbury Park to see "When Knighthood Was in Flower" which was presented by a traveling stock company. Their social meetings included a Hallowe'en Party, a Christmas Party, a Club tea, a chicken supper and a "Gentlemen's Night".

The founders of the Woman's Club, then as now, took an active interest in the world around them. Each meeting night when the secretary called the roll every member had to respond with a current events item. At least one serious "paper" had to be prepared by every member and presented at a club meeting. Music also was an important part of their programs and a soloist either sang or played something suitable to the evening's discussion. And one literary minded woman had an original composition published in the local paper.

Of course refreshments are always an important part of any club meeting, and in those early days if a member did not inform her hostess that she would not be present, she was fined ten cents!

Their spirit was terrific and so this little group grew and in 1913 they changed their name to the Woman's Club of Manasquan and became a part of a nationwide organization.

As they grew it became impossible to hold meetings in private homes so they first met in the library room in the Wyckoff Building, and later in the Firemen's Building on Broad Street. It was a proud and happy day in 1929 when they finally moved into the club house they had built on Main Street. Yet they willingly gave up this lovely club house to the local U. S. O. during the war. They were proud that in this way they could also serve.

Throughout the years the club has been vitally interested in youth. They worked diligently to get the summer playgrounds established and they contributed to the support of Little League. Through their prizes and awards they encouraged local students in the fields of music and literature. By their contributions to the State Federation they helped build several buildings at Douglass College and today help maintain several scholarships.

Realizing that "man cannot live by bread alone", they have continually encouraged interest in art, music, drama, literature, gardening and handicrafts; and have active departments in each

of these fields meeting separately for work, study and fun.

Concern for others has motivated them to continuously support Brisbane, the Preventorium and the local health service along with taking an active part in all philanthropic drives.

They are proud that they are the "god-mother" to the very active Jr. Woman's Club of Manasquan.

Some of the original members who joined as brides are still active members; and "fun, fellowship and service" are still the by-words. Today the Woman's Club of Manasquan looks back with pride over the past fifty-three years and still offers to interested women the opportunity to associate with them.

MANASQUAN JUNIOR WOMAN'S CLUB

In 1928, about a dozen young women of the borough organized into the first Junior Woman's Club of Manasquan at a meeting in the social room of the Methodist Church. The group, ages eighteen to twenty-five, had an active program including educational, welfare and recreational projects such as book reviews, trips, beach parties, Mother and Daughter banquets and money raising projects. All money was turned over to the Senior Woman's Club.

One well-remembered program unit included the then new book "The Good Earth" by Pearl Buck, followed by a visit to the Club and a talk by Mrs. Buck and, later, a Chinese Wedding.

Mrs. George Emmott, of the Senior Woman's Club was the first advisor, followed by Mrs. Sol Lewis, Mrs. Charles Lunjack, Mrs. James Van Schoick, and others.

The first Club Motto, the "Be Family" was "Be Yourself, Be Truthful, Be Generous, Be Fair, Be Courteous, Boost, never knock, Be loyal to your God and Country, Be clean in body, mind, and soul". This was later abbreviated to "B loyal, B kind, B constant and true, cooperate harmoniously. Then success will follow you". These were written by Mrs. Sol P. Lewis.

At this time there was also a Junior Girls' Club for ages twelve through eighteen, with an advisor from the Senior Club and an appropriate program. After about ten years both groups became inactive.

Many years later, in December of 1949, to be exact, six

young women met and decided that much could be accomplished within the community of Manasquan by the establishment of a Junior Woman's Club. These six, June Height, Audrey Giarno, Phyllis Bower, Marion Hooyman, Bette Crisante, and Frankie Pope appointed two of their number, Mrs. Height and Mrs. Hooyman, to present their idea to the Senior Woman's Club.

At a senior board meeting the pros and cons of a Junior Club were discussed, ballots were cast, and the majority voted in favor of a Junior Woman's Group. Soon after the approval by the Senior Club, an open meeting was held for the young women, aged eighteen to thirty years, who might be interested in becoming members of such an organization. Present at this meeting were members of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs who told of the wonderful work and history of federated woman's clubs.

The first election resulted in the following slate of officers: President, Mrs. Edwin Height; vice-president, Mrs. Robert Hooyman; recording secretary, Mrs. Tylee Newman; and treasurer, Mrs. Thomas Newman. The first installation of officers was held at the clubhouse at 62 Main Street, Manasquan, on January 25, 1950. In May of that year the group was requested to send a delegation to the state convention of Woman's Clubs. The Manasquan Juniors received an award for the largest charter membership, forty-five, at the convention.

Similar to the format of the Senior Woman's Club, the Junior Club is made up of sixteen state affiliated departments which can be active in any number depending solely upon the local club's interest. The Braille department alone is unique with the Juniors. In 1949 eleven departments were enthusiastic and active. These departments had as their chairmen the following: American Home, Mrs. John Lansing; Art, Mrs. Gertrude Geiger; Civics, Mrs. Leo Fortenbacher; Drama, Miss Joan Govel; Literature, Mrs. Edward Vogelsong; Music, Mrs. John Crisanti; Publicity, Mrs. Edward Poelter; Public Welfare, Mrs. Ralph Montgomery; Youth Conservation, Mrs. Charles Jellinek and Braille, Mrs. John Myatt. The name of each department indicates the special interest and projects of its members.

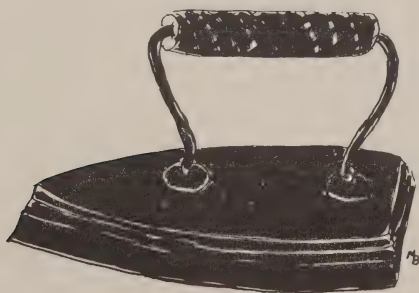
For thirteen years the Juniors have successfully demonstrated their pledge "of living each day trying to accomplish

something" by the establishment of scholarship funds, educational and community advancement projects, and by their annual contributions to local and state charitable organizations.

The leadership of this organization has been in the hands of the following club presidents and advisors respectively: Mrs. Edwin Height and Mrs. George Buckalew, 1950-1952; Mrs. George Bower and Mrs. William Crockett, 1952-1953; Mrs. George Bower and Mrs. Joel Parker, Jr., 1953-1954; Mrs. Theodore Raffetto and Mrs. Clyde Danskin, 1954-1955; Mrs. Richard Eisele and Mrs. Clyde Danskin, 1955-1956; Mrs. Edward Maks and Mrs. Harry Tonks, 1956-1957; Mrs. William Moore and Mrs. Melvin Burdge, 1957-1958; Miss Lois Blakeney and Mrs. C. R. Dombrosky, 1958-1959; Mrs. Herbert Koffler and Mrs. George Bower, 1959-1960; Mrs. Charles Larson, Jr. and Mrs. Leroy Bartell, 1960-1961.

In the club year 1961-1962 the membership totaled forty-three and the club officers were Mrs. Harold T. Hall, Jr., president; Mrs. William Hauck, first vice-president; Mrs. Robert Ballou, second vice-president; Mrs. David Crosson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Thomas Westervelt, recording secretary; Mrs. Robert Wortley, treasurer; and Mrs. George Taylor, advisor.

The objectives of the Manasquan Junior Woman's Club have been and continue to be, the promotion of harmony and integrity among its members, and worthwhile service to the community and the state.



VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

Ever since its founding in 1899, only active or honorably discharged servicemen with campaign medal, service on foreign soil have qualified for membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States in a non-profit, non-partisan, non-sectarian veterans' organization dedicated to the principles of patriotic service and the ideals of comradeship.

In 62 years of progress, the V. F. W., bolstered by upwards of 1,100,000 members belonging to nearly 10,000 Posts, has assumed a responsible role in safe-guarding America's security, and the welfare of its veterans, their widows and orphans.

The work is carried on through their legislative bureau, the rehabilitation service, National Home and Community service.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, of the United States was organized in Manasquan in 1930 with George C. Smith as Commander. It was known as the Manasquan-Brielle Post #1838, until 1958, when the name of Brielle was dropped.

The V. F. W. owns its own Home on Ridge Ave., Manasquan, where it meets monthly. The Ladies' Auxiliary to this post also uses the building.

The V. F. W. of Manasquan has been in charge of the Memorial Day parade in town for many years. It also takes part in the Loyalty Day program, Veterans' Day activities and on special occasions, where their services are needed. Their "Buddy Poppy" sale on Memorial Day is one of their projects.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

The first Odd Fellows met in Toms River, N. J. On January 8, 1875. It was reinstated to Manasquan Independent Order of Odd Fellows and met in the old Borden Building on Main Street, in Manasquan.

The first officers were:

Noble Grand	Frank Connell
Vice Grand	J. A. Shible
Recording Secretary	A. Higgins
Treasurer	E. C. Errickson
Financial Secretary	R. B. Campbell

This organization is still in existence today and meets in Allenwood, with Mr. Dominick Costello as Noble Grand.

Vice Grand	Eldert Hulse
Recording Secretary	Mervin H. Briggs
Treasurer	John C. Burd
Financial Secretary	Horace S. Peer

MANASQUAN KIWANIS CLUB HISTORY

The Manasquan Kiwanis Club met for the first time in May 1936. Twelve business and professional men gathered at the Old Squan House to plan its organization which took place in October of the same year. On November 5, 1936 the Club received its charter at a meeting held in Deauville Inn.

From that small beginning the Club has grown to a membership of 80 members; the largest in Division 5 of New Jersey. The Club has served the following communities: Brielle, Manasquan, Sea Girt, Spring Lake, and Spring Lake Heights, and Wall Township before they formed their own Club. It has been instrumental in forming another club in Point Pleasant, and recently established Key Clubs among key students in Manasquan and Wall Township High Schools.

From the very beginning the Club has been active with many achievements to its credit. One early notable activity was the sponsoring and promoting of Manasquan's 50th Anniversary in which it won first prize for the float entered in the parade. Another early notable achievement was the sponsorship of the Glimmer Glass Drawbridge, and the celebration connected with its opening.

Child welfare has been a primary interest of the Club. The Club's Child Welfare Fund has been expended in providing glasses, dental and medical treatment for the needy, purchasing medicines, and supplying wheel chairs and hospital beds for the sick at home. A very sizable portion of its funds have gone for local boys' and girls' activities. Others sharing in the welfare contributions include: Manasquan Health Center, local Boy Scout troops, and Girl Scout troops, Little League, the Union Industrial School, Soap Box Derby, Basketball League and others. For the promotion and execution of the club's activities the following committees are appointed: Boys' and Girls' Work, Vocational Guidance, Agriculture and Conservation, Support of Churches and Spiritual Aims, Public and Business Affairs, Inter-Club Relations, Kiwanis Education and Fellowship. For the Club's administration such committees are appointed as: Attendance and Membership, Finance, House, Music, Programs, Publicity, Reception, Laws and Regulations, Fund Raising, Achievement Reports, Charter Night, Key Club, Scholarship, and United States and Canada.

The actual administration of the Club is committed to the officers; a President, a first and second vice-president, a treasurer, and secretary; and a Board of Directors of eight members. The Presidents who have guided the destiny of the Manasquan Kiwanis Club over the years are: H. Leroy Schafer, Sol. P. Lewis, Howard N. Folk, Howard Height, Raymond L. Brandes, Henry H. Freeman, Raymond W. McGreevey, Paul B. Cranmer, Munroe C. Hawes, Alfred L. DeBow, Abram D. Voorhees, J. Emery Dederick, James S. Van Nuys, Edward Voorhees, Rev. Raymond H. Miller, Newell H. Golden, Glenn L. Swader, Dr. Robert D. Voorhees, Paul B. Newman, Lloyd E. Newman, Larry D. Edwards, Dr. Thomas H. Madden, Joel Parker, George Dempsey, William Seylaz and Robert Neary.



Henry H. Freeman was the first secretary and served until 1941, then Rev. David T. Erickson took over until 1943, to be followed by George Henze until 1956; and from then on to the present time Jack Owen has been secretary. Harvey M. Bush has been treasurer for 26 years, since the Club was formed.

The Club has had an interest in education and scholarship. This interest found expression in the "Kiwanis Student of the Month" program. A student is named by the High School staff who has been outstanding in scholarship, and in service to the school, to fellow students, and to the community. One student is named each month, and attends the dinner meeting of the Manasquan Kiwanis Club as an honored guest along with the parents, and is presented with a certificate while his school achievements are cited publicly. The Club also presents Kiwanis Honor Society pins and certificates to students who have earned the six honor or credit points required. This presentation is made each year when the National Honor Society of High School Students conducts its ritual and presents its awards.

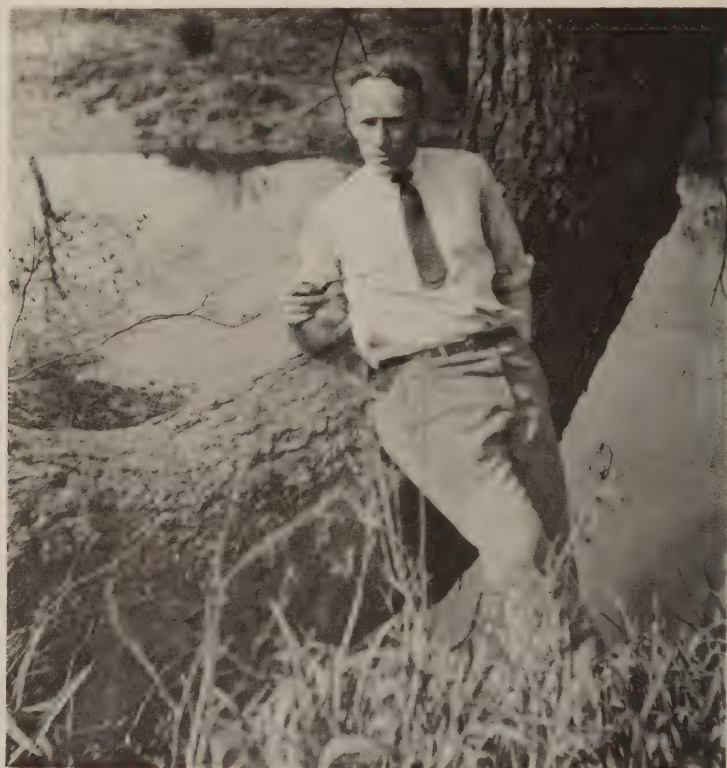
Two memorial scholarship awards have been made to the two out-standing students, of the Manasquan High School in honor of two deceased past presidents, Paul B. Newman and Lloyd E. Newman. The Club's interest in scholarship goes beyond the high school to the college and university, and has set up a scholarship fund from which students may borrow to further their education.

To finance its many welfare projects the Club has engaged in various fund raising activities. For a few years a minstrel show not only raised money but entertained the public as well. Now the "Annual Business Directory and Shopping Guide" goes a long way toward supplying the funds necessary to carry on the Club's welfare and scholarship commitments.

The Club has changed its dinner meeting place over the years. Beginning with the Old Squan House, which is now only a memory after many years of historic significance, it moved on to such places as The Dinner Bell, Ship Wheel Inn, Manasquan River Golf Club, and Sea Girt Inn. Today the road signs at the approach of town read, "Manasquan Kiwanis Club meets Thursday at 6:30 P.M. at Sea Girt Inn." Here week by week Kiwanis members meet to carry out the Kiwanis motto which is "We Build."

HISTORY OF THE MANASQUAN RIVER GROUP OF ARTISTS — 1962

The Manasquan River Group of Artists was founded in 1938. Mrs. Ida Wells Stroud, a prominent artist and a teacher in The School of Fine Arts in Newark at the time, conceived the idea of getting together a little group of artists from the area around The Manasquan River to support American Art Week. Mrs. Stroud resided each summer in Herbertsville with her daughter, Clara Stroud, herself a very accomplished water color painter. Miss Stroud enthusiastically supported the idea of the group and between them they contacted about eight artists living around the Manasquan River. The original members were Ida Wells Stroud, Clara Stroud, Ruth Vail, Marie Vogel, Clarissa Lyman, Ruth Carrigan, Ruth Reed and Dick



EDGAR L. PEARCE
1885 — 1954

A Charter Member of the Manasquan River Group of
Artists

Trippe. Others soon joining were Edgar A. Pearce, Mrs. Charles Freeman, Alan Hall, Polly Strong and Bernard Townsend. Ruth Vail and Marie Vogel are still active members of the group.

The original idea, started by the Manasquan Woman's Club, was to just participate in American Art Week. This art activity, sponsored by The American Artists Professional League, put on an extensive program in support of art all over the United States from November 1 - 7 each year. However, being a Woman's Club project it limited the membership to women only so the group was re-organized to include men.

The first few years, The Manasquan River Group of Artists met in American Art Week. There were no officers and no dues. Paintings were displayed in the local store windows and the group gathered for an annual dinner. The first year, Clara Stroud walked about the town giving a talk on each painting in front of each store window.

It was soon found that the group should be more active as more interest was shown by members and friends. "Clothes-line" exhibitions were held in neighboring towns and membership was extended to include a much larger area. Everyone seemed to be interested in year-round activity so it was decided to have monthly work shop meetings in the homes. The next step was election of a president, secretary and treasurer, with small yearly dues to meet necessary expenses. The group shortly "out grew" the homes and it was necessary to find a central meeting place. Finally, through the generosity of The Spring Lake Community House, the art group found the answer. Meetings are held there the first Friday evening of each month from Sept. to June.

The group has extended its welcome to a large membership of both amateur and professional painters. It is very active, holding many exhibitions throughout the year from Bay Head to Asbury Park. Paintings may be seen in rotating shows in the Manasquan Public Library, The Brielle Public Library and The Spring Lake Community House. Spring exhibits are held at local boat shows. In the summer paintings are displayed in hotels along the shore.

The Manasquan River Group of Artists illustrated the cook book "Jersey Shore Cooks and Artists" for the Point Pleasant Hospital Guild which was published in March, 1958.

BOY SCOUTS

Scouting came to America in 1910 and there are many evidences of Scouting activities in Monmouth County prior to the organization in August 1917 of what is now known as Monmouth Council, Boy Scouts of America.

SCOUTING IN MANASQUAN

The Scouting Family of Manasquan consists of three Scout troops, two Explorer Posts, and two Cub Packs.

Troop 59 and Post 59 are sponsored by the Manasquan Methodist Church; Troop 75 and Post 75 are sponsored by the Lutheran Men's Brotherhood of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church; Troop 28 is sponsored by the St. Denis Church. Cub Pack 59 is sponsored by the Manasquan Elementary School P. T. A. and Cub Pack 28 is sponsored by St. Denis P. T. A.

The Scouts of Manasquan have engaged in Memorial Day Parades, National Safety Parades, Helping the Good Will Industries for the Handicapped, and other notable projects, such as the Good-Turn Allaire Guide Service, at the Historical Village of Allaire, Allaire State Park, which is the first and only known guide service of its kind recognized by the National Council Boy Scouts of America.

BOY SCOUT TROOP #59

The first troop of Boy Scouts in Manasquan was organized in the First Presbyterian Church in 1914, with Albert Sutterley, as Scoutmaster.

Clarence Xander took over the leadership of the troop in 1927. The unit, which was first known as Troop #65, was reorganized in 1935 and sponsored by the Manasquan Methodist Church, with the Rev. Charles Hogate as Scoutmaster and Wm. Taylor Gregory as assistant.

Mr. Gregory assumed the duties of Scoutmaster in 1936 and has served in that capacity since that date. George La Fetra, who was a committeeman in 1948 and was an institutional representative in 1949 and 1950, became Assistant Scoutmaster in 1950 and has served with Mr. Gregory since that time.

Mr. Hogate received the Silver Beaver award and in 1952 Mr. Gregory was given this award, which is the highest honor in Scouting and is given for distinguished service to youth.

For a number of years the Troop met at the Methodist Church. Later an 18' x 20' foot cabin was built at the corner of Jackson and Pine avenues with lumber secured from the

Van Leer lumber yard. In 1953 the building was moved to its present site, in back of the Manasquan Public Library, on Broad Street. A 20 x 30 foot addition has been made and the cabin has undergone extensive remodeling. The building of the cabin and the remodeling has been financed by funds received through paper collections held by Troop 59.

BOY SCOUT TROOP #28

Boy Scout Troop #28, sponsored by St. Denis R. C. Church, received its charter in March 1950, from the Monmouth Council, Boy Scouts of America. Charter members were: Institutional representative Joseph M. Groel; Head of Institution, the Rev. John F. Welsh; Troop Committee chairman, the Rev. Mr. Welsh; Troop Committeemen, August Guinco, Kreig Miller, Leo K. Fortenbacher, Eugene D. Leahey, LeRoy McGreevey; Scoutmaster, Mr. Fortenbacher.

The troop has made trips to the Lakehurst Naval Air Station, Fort Dix and Maguire Air Force Base, West Point, and other places of interest, including an historical tour of Monmouth County to better understand the importance of this area of the State.

TROOP 75

The Lutheran Brotherhood of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church of Manasquan, on November 29, 1948, made application for and received a charter from the Boy Scouts of America.

The first charter contained the following officers and committee officially registered, and held responsible for the operation of Troop 75: Institutional Representative, Raymond Gearing; Scoutmaster, William Stemmerman, Jr.; Committee Chairman, Henry S. Schwier; Committee: Robert Runyon, Alfred Dorrer, Rev. Kenneth Frickert, William Brinkman, Eugene Cooper and Phillip Harvey.

Troop 75 has participated in many Scouting events, including the Annual Camporees at many interesting parts of Monmouth County. The troop has won the National Camping Award, and each summer a large group of scouts from No. 75, has enjoyed a week at the mountain camp at Forestburg, New York, where they stay at the Dan Beard outpost site, which is a self-sustained camp, where all house-keeping, cooking, etc., is done by the boys.

In memory of Scoutmaster, Major William Jackson, the

"William Jackson Memorial Award," was established, to be presented each year to the Scout who excels in scouting spirit, leadership, advancement and all around top scouting, within the troop.

CUB SCOUT PACK #59

Cub Scout Pack #59 was sponsored by the Kiwanis Club of Manasquan, from April 20, 1943 until 1947, with Paul R. Cranmer as president, and had the following charter members: Cub Master, Ernest Frank; Chairman, James Van Nyes; Committee, W. C. Crosley, H. A. Swenson, J. E. Dederich, and Merle Simpson; Den Mothers, Catherine Bennett and Alice Jackson Crosley.

In 1948 the Pack was sponsored by the Manasquan Elementary School P. T. A. with the following officers; Institutional Representative, Willard Newman; Chairman, Allen M. Cierpik; Committee, C. W. Trafford, Philip Newman, Ross Thompson and Geo. Gravino; Cub Master, George Dempsey; Acting Cub Master, Allen Cierpik; Den Mothers, Florence Cierpik, Val Mueller, Gladys Newman.

Among the awards that the Pack has received are: the 50th Jubilee Award, four awards for Scout Extension and Pack Sponsorship and the Eisenhower award for Citizenship.

Those who have been Cubmasters; George Dempsey, Allen Cierpik, Sam Grasdorf, Alfred Wood, Spencer Osborn, Howard Blair, Melvin May, and Andrew Combs.

CUB SCOUT PACK #28

Cub Scout Pack #28, sponsored by the St. Denis P. T. A., was chartered through the Monmouth Council, on March 1956, with the following charter members: Institutional Representative, Rev. James A. Thompson; Pack committee chairman, Stanley P. Wortmann; Pack committeemen, Donald Hogan, Edward Flynn, Jr. and Dennis J. Cervenka. Cubmaster was William F. Rogers; Den Mothers were Priscilla E. Rogers, Margaret S. Wortmann, Constance F. Flynn and Rhoda Heney.

POST 59

Post 59, sponsored by the First Methodist church of Manasquan, was organized in the fall of 1950 as an outgrowth of Troop 59. The following Spring the two units separated.

Charter members were: Advisor, Frank H. Applegate; Crew Leaders, Bob Brown and Leigh Blakeney; Explorer Scouts, Jim Fluhr, Roger Newman, Kenneth Nelson, Raymond McGreevey,

Jr., Bruce Brownley, C. David Palmer, Elton Willener, and Joey Allen.

In the first year the Post grew very rapidly. In 1952 Wally Patterson, Phil Newman, Jim Jester and C. W. Oakley joined the committee. With this industrious committee and twenty-eight boys registered, Post 59 embarked on an active program.

For over ten years the Post has maintained a fleet of four to 12 canoes and today they have 14 canoes at their disposal. Canoe trails have been run in the Manasquan, Metedeconk, Toms, Batsto, Mullica, Wading and Delaware Rivers.

Other activities of the Post have included camping trips and hikes in three states, and participation in Scout Shows, Camporees, Conservation and Service Projects.

POST 75

In February of 1960, the Senior Scouts of Troop 75, who were to form the nucleus of Post 75, participated in "Operation Frost-bite" at Forestburg Scout Camp, Forestburg, N. Y. They experienced survival training by the Air Force and enjoyed the 30-inch snow in which they set up camp.

Later that year, after formative meetings, they planned and made an extensive back pack hike along the Appalachian Trail in the Kittatiney mountains.

The Post was formally formed in October, 1961, and a charter was presented to the sponsoring institution, the Lutheran Church Men, by Monmouth Council.

The charter officers of the Post were: President, Michael Valerio; vice-president, Russell Howland; Eagle Scout, secretary, Henry Stout; treasurer, Richard Adams; Eagle Scout, Trail chief, Ransome Read; Eagle Scout, Assistant trail chief, Walter Rhinehart.

The Post earned the National Camping Award that year, for their participation in outdoor activities. Canoe and hiking trips were engaged in.

The high light of the first year of activity as a post was a back pack trip in Maine and New Hampshire. This included climbing Tuckerman's Ravine Headwall to the summit of Mt. Washington and a four-day run through the Mahoosic Range in northern Maine and New Hampshire, which resulted in earning the 50-miler award.



LOCAL GIRL SCOUTS in Memorial Day Parade — 1955

GIRL SCOUTS

Honor the Past — Serve the Future.

As the Girl Scouts of the United States of America mark their Fiftieth Anniversary, the Girl Scouts of Manasquan are proud to join in the celebration of the town's Diamond Jubilee.

The first available record of Girl Scouting in Manasquan tells us that Troop #31 under the leadership of Miss Mildred Morgan was the first troop to be formed. This was a lone troop until about 1944 when a troop of Brownies was added. To meet the needs of the increasing number of girls interested in Scouting in Manasquan, a Manasquan Neighborhood was set up with Mrs. Clarence Allen serving as the first Neighborhood Chairman.

Until 1962 the Scout Troops in Manasquan were registered under the Shore Council of Girl Scouts which was founded in 1936. In 1962 the Shore Council consolidated with the Northern Monmouth Council and the Court House Council to form

the new Monmouth Council to Girl Scouts — a milestone in the history of local Scouting.

The Council is divided into Districts which, in turn, are divided into Neighborhoods with the Neighborhood Chairman as the adult leader. Many women have served Girl Scouting in this capacity in Manasquan. Mrs. Clarence Allen was the first chairman, followed by Mrs. Geoffrey Hamphill, Mrs. Alton Lewis, and at present, Mrs. Richard Durkin.

Prior to 1955 the Girl Scout and Brownie Troops held their meetings in the Taylor Avenue School, in church meeting rooms, or in private homes. At that time the town council made available to the Scouts a room on the second floor of the Borough Hall so that the girls would have a suitable place in which to meet. This room served the seven troops - three Brownie and four Intermediate Scout troops - from the public school.

In 1960 with the building of St. Denis, the parochial school, three more Brownie Troops were added. Each succeeding year, as the school added a class, so an Intermediate Troop was added. At present Manasquan has ten troops (the first year Brownie troops were discontinued in 1962) serving approximately 200 girls. This requires the services of approximately 20 adult leaders with other adults serving on troop committees, bringing the total enrollment to almost 250 registered Girl Scouts in Manasquan at present.

One well-known trade mark of the Girl Scouts is the cookies they sell to help finance both their troops and the Council. The Scouts are indebted to Mrs. Richard Siver who has served as cookie chairman for the past eight years. It is interesting to note that in 1955, the girls sold 1,500 boxes. In 1961, the total was 4,236 boxes.

Although there have been certain changes and adaptations made to the Scouting program over the years, from the very beginning the principles of Girl Scouting have been embodied in the Promise and Laws to which each Scout member subscribes. The Girl Scout Organization is dedicated, as stated in **Their Hand books**, "to helping girls develop as happy resourceful individuals, willing to show their abilities as citizens in their homes, their communities, their country, and the world." This aim is carried out through a program of activities developed

by the adult troop leaders in cooperation with the members of the troop. This program is derived from the broad fields of interest such as the Arts, Citizenship, Out of Doors and the Home.

For this program to be effective much time and devotion on the part of many leaders has been required in the past and will be required in the future. As Manasquan pauses to celebrate its Diamond Jubilee, we in the Girl Scouts today pay tribute to the many women of Manasquan who have worked in the past to instill the meaning of Scouting in our girls, and to wish success to those leaders of the future who will carry on the ideals of Girl Scouting.



THE COAST CAMERA CLUB

During the latter months of 1954 a long-time camera enthusiast conceived the idea of a camera club in the Manasquan area. Being a person who not only has ideas but does something about them, Mr. Robert C. Neary, Sr., began telephoning, calling on or writing to anyone he heard of who owned a camera of any type. Through his efforts and enthusiasm for photography The Coast Camera Club was born.

It was surprising to find the number of people interested in photography. At first about twenty people went to St. Andrews Methodist Church in Spring Lake to discuss the formation of a club. Approximately half of these were to form the nucleus of the original membership of a very active camera club.

In March 1955, Mr. Neary was unanimously elected as the first president of the Coast Camera Club. As such, he guided the Club through its first two years of growing pains. During this time the Club moved its meeting place to the First Methodist Church of Manasquan, where it still meets today; purchased a projector and six-foot square projection screen; joined the New Jersey Federation of Camera Clubs and accomplished much in its progress toward the club that it is today.

Some Photo Clubs have different divisions within the club such as Black and White Prints, Stereo, Color Slides, Movies, etc., but the Coast Camera Club has settled down to a 100% color slide club. Some members do black and white work, others stereo and movies but not as club activities.

Presiding over the Club at the present time is Lawrence F. McKelvey, the fourth president. In the intervening years the club has grown to approximately forty members; is now affiliated with the Photographic Society of America in addition to the New Jersey Federation of Camera Clubs; a few of its members have received honors in contests sponsored by the Federation and Mr. Neary has received an honorable mention in an annual contest covering the United States and Canada held by the Photographic Society of America.

The Coast Camera Club meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month with the exception of July and August. The first meeting of each month is for instruction or entertainment in photography while the second meeting is devoted to the monthly color slide contest.

The public is invited to all meetings.

Transportation •

UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
SQUAN VILLAGE.
VIA
EATON TOWN, SHARK RIVER, AND NEW BEDFORD.



Passengers for this Line will take the new and splendid Steamer OCEAN WAVE, from the foot of Jay Street, North River, EVERY DAY. For time of departure see Bills. Extra Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to Point Pleasant Boarding Houses, and elsewhere.

FARE.
From New-York to Squan Village, 87¹/₂ c.

TICKETS TO BE HAD ON BOARD THE BOAT.
E. R. HAIGET, Proprietor.
ALL BAGGAGE AT THE RISK OF THE OWNERS.

June 30th, 1855. Desautel & Co., Printers, New-York.



RAILROADING IN SQUAN

The railroad came to Squan Village in 1872; some seven trains stopped each way daily, giving all the facilities needed for Philadelphia, Trenton, etc. travel, although Squan was slighted by the fast Philadelphia & Long Branch express, which did not stop at Manasquan. Anyone who wished to ride a mile a minute, had only to board that train at Sea Girt station.

In 1881, a gentleman of high railroad reputation pronounced the Pennsylvania railroad from West Philadelphia to Sea Girt "as fine a piece of track as there was in the country." The run was made in about one hour and forty-five minutes, eighty-one and one-half miles, so that when allowance was made for stoppages and "slow-ups" it was almost a continuous ride of one mile per minute.

And in the same year, work was commenced on the new passenger depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the Broad Street crossing. The old depot was converted into a freight house and was moved back a few feet to make room for the new freight siding.

The Central Railroad only came as far as Sea Girt, up until 1880, when the "Sea Side" reported, "The grading on the Sea Girt extension railroad is finished and the ties are being distributed and rails placed in position. In a few days we may expect to see the iron horse cross Main Street, southward bound. At present, there seems to be no doubt but that the road will be opened at the projected time, June 15, 1880." But the work must have been delayed, as we read in the June 26th issue, "The railroad bridge over the Manasquan river is completed and the rails laid to the Point Pleasant shore."

By October, 1880, the Central Railroad was selling tickets to "Squan" and all trains stopped here, thus saving the trouble of changing cars at Sea Girt and also saved the walk from Squan to Sea Girt.

And in November, the station, formerly used at Sea Plain (N. Spring Lake) was moved to Squan on the cars, and, although small, it was better than none at all. The grounds for the station, etc. were presented to the railroad company free by the citizens of this place.

In 1882, a double track was laid to Sea Side Park, being used by both the Pennsylvania and the Central companies and

in April of that year the first train from Philadelphia, via Sea Side Park, made its first trip. The train reached Sea Girt at the same time as the train via Monmouth Junction and there was combined with it for Long Branch. It returned in the same manner to Sea Girt, where the trains were parted, one going to Philadelphia, via Sea Side Park, and the other via Monmouth Junction.

The railroads centering here contributed more to the wealth and prosperity of Manasquan than anything else, "to them may be attributed the springing up of palatial hotels, boarding houses and villas and all the improvements that have grown with them."



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD Station - Broad St

A. A. ZIMMERMAN, N.Y.A.C.



CHAMPION OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

A MANASQUAN CHAMPION

Arthur A. Zimmerman, born June 11, 1869 at Camden, N. J. moved to Manasquan with his parents and spent his early boyhood and school years in Manasquan. His parents lived in Manasquan and he considered Manasquan his home. (son of T. A. Zimmerman who owned and managed the Osborn House.)

As an amateur bicycle rider he won his first important race in Queen County, Long Island in 1889 and rode a mile distance in 3.13 minutes on an old style star wheel. He continued to make remarkable progress in bicycle racing and in 1893 became a professional bicycle rider.

In 1892 he won a ten mile race at Peoria, Illinois and became the U. S. Champion bicycle rider defeating the very able W. W. Windle.

In this same year 1892 he went to England, Germany, France and Ireland and won all open Championships winning one, five or fifty mile races.

In 1892 he was officially declared the Champion Bicycle Rider of the World for all distances. In 1894, he made another professional tour of Europe, going to England, France, Ireland and Wales where he won a total of one hundred and one races, and lost two.

In 1895 he made a tour of Australia where he again won fame and fortune.

He was world famous as a bicycle rider and on his tours always gave Manasquan as his home address during his championship years. He was accompanied on his trips by several residents of Manasquan.

In later years he lived in Freehold, Point Pleasant, and Ocean Grove.

EXCERPTS FROM THE SEA SIDE

ATHLETICS

June 2, 1877 — "The N. W. Morris B. B. C. of Squan beat the Lone Stars of Ocean Beach (Belmar) on Tuesday, by a score of 34 to 7."

June 28, 1877 — "The N. W. Morris B. B. C. of Squan beat the 'Dauntless' of Burrsville (Laurelton) on Tuesday by a score of 42 to 19. Those 61 runs would have gone far towards carrying a good many pails of water on wash day."





"FOURTH OF JULY" BICYCLE RACES

Includes Racers Harvey Corwin, Joseph Morton, Eddie Berghoff and Russell Hardy and Starters Milton Height and John Chapman, Jr.

MANASQUAN SPEEDWAY ("American Summer — 1907")

"Good horses are appreciated at Manasquan and the development of good horses is encouraged and aided by the Manasquan Park Speedway, where some very interesting contests and competitions are held. The speedway and grounds have been developed by Mr. Monroe Wyckoff of Manasquan, and is at present used as a public park. This park is one of the popular attractions at Manasquan with a very liberal support from the horsemen of Monmouth County, and of the summer colony also. The speedway is conducted by a company of horsemen called the Manasquan Driving Club, of which Monroe Wyckoff is president and D. Randolph Cook, secretary. For the present season the speedway has been put in first class condition and an especially attractive program has been arranged, with several events which awaken widespread interest."



The MANASQUAN PARK SPEEDWAY

THREE FOOT BRANCH GUN CLUB INC.

The Club was started in 1922 by members of Squam Tribe #131 Improved Order of Red Men. The members at that time consisted of Red Men only. In 1924 it was decided to open up the membership to men outside of the organization. The first year the members borrowed tents from the state camp at Sea Girt and pitched them near the Three Foot Branch cedar swamp near Warren Grove, Ocean County. In 1924 a cabin was built to sleep and feed 24 members. The late Albert L. Sutterly was the first president and the late Edward Stires the treasurer and William Stock, secretary. Since then the club has purchased about $12\frac{3}{4}$ acres of pine wood and added to the cabin to sleep and feed 41 members. There are over two acres of cleared ground which is planted in rye every fall to make a feed patch for the game in the near-by pine woods.

The cabin is heated by hot water heat and a big fire place. It has an electric pump and hot and cold running water. The club owns a 10 KW electric plant which furnishes the electricity for lights, water pump and television.

The members cook and heat water with bottled gas. They hire a cook and helper to take care of the feeding. At the present time they have 37 members in good standing.

The by-laws promote safety, good fellowship and good sportsmanship. Paul H. Peabody, the President, has been elected for the 34th time. Every year the club has a venison dinner and dance to celebrate the luck of the hunt and good sportsmanship of the members. There are only two of the original members of the club who still belong and hunt, they are Charles Heidt, Wyckoff Ave. and Charles Mount, 61 Osborn Ave. both of Manasquan.

HISTORY OF THE MANASQUAN LITTLE LEAGUE

Little League Baseball came to Manasquan in 1953. Through the efforts of David J. Brown and Francis G. White a great baseball movement began as a community and family project.

After preliminary information was gathered these men called a meeting to be held in February at the Volunteer Engine Co. #2 Firehouse for all interested parties. The program authorized was a large one. In the beginning the League took in not

only Manasquan and Brielle but part of Sea Girt, Manasquan Park and a good part of Wall Township. The first group of officers elected were David J. Brown, president; Francis G. White, vice-president; Richard Eisle, secretary; and Charles Helm, treasurer.

The organization obtained its franchise from National Little League Headquarters at Williamsport, Pa. The league received the backing of parents and friends, civic organizations, public officials and business men. An official umpiring staff of twelve men was organized under the direction of Umpire-in-chief, Joe Carlton, who still holds this position after these many years.

In April 1953 more than 155 boys, 8 to 12 years old turned out for tryouts and preparation for the first cry of "play ball."

Four teams were uniformed and equipped to play ball. The first sponsors to rally to the support of the teams with financial aid were, The Manasquan Jr. Woman's Club, Volunteer Engine Co. #2, Hook and Ladder Co. #1 and Quenzer's 5 & 10.

The first season of Little League play was so successful that it was decided to go ahead with building a new Little League field and clubhouse.

Through the Borough Council, ground was procured at the north end of Second Avenue, Manasquan.

The massive program began. Many people too numerous to mention came to help turn a sandy, swampy area into a baseball diamond for The Little Leaguers. Many will remember the weekend the town rumbled with the sound of trucks, tractors and heavy equipment carting fill dirt and topsoil down to the field.

By the time the season opened the boys had an official baseball field to play on. Soon a fence was added, dugouts and stands for spectators. A clubhouse was built which included a refreshment stand which was operated by a very active Ladies' Auxiliary. Little League became a family affair, with the ladies cheering as loud, if not louder than the men.

The League has grown continually through the last nine years. From the four major league teams to eight teams and from a farm system of three teams to a minor league of 12 teams. The number of boys participating grew from 135 to over 235 boys.

All Star teams representing the teams have always done very

well. In 1954 the boys became Monmouth — Ocean County champions.

In 1958 two leagues of four teams each were operating. The League used a field at the Allenwood School and also facilities at Manasquan and Brielle for the minor leagues.

In 1960 a new field was needed for the growing Wall Township area. Ground was obtained through Wall Township and in 1961 a second official League field was completed. Wall Township supporters began building a clubhouse and improving the field facilities. Ten teams used the field as home grounds.

At the end of the 1961 season the League had grown to two complete Leagues — the Wall Township League and the Manasquan-Brielle League.

Thus, the objectives of Little League Baseball — good sportsmanship, honesty, loyalty and healthy, stronger boys and men has grown and expanded in and around our community.



The Seashore •



SCHOONER S.S. THORP
SAILED BY CAPTAIN COHEN PEARCE

BOAT BUILDING IN MANASQUAN

There were four boat-building establishments on the Manasquan River in the old days: one on the Point Pleasant side and the other three on the Manasquan shore. These three were all near together and all were kept busy.

That of John Curtis was placed back from the rest. After boats were finished, they were placed on rollers and pushed down to the water.

With the exception of white oak, which was cut from forests in the vicinity, the lumber was brought from distant points. One ship, however, was completed from lumber gathered near the river. It was built by Captain George Rankin and named the "Enterprize."

Captain Jimmy Longstreet, who seemed to be the port authority, recalled that one occasion 24 schooners anchored in the Manasquan River.

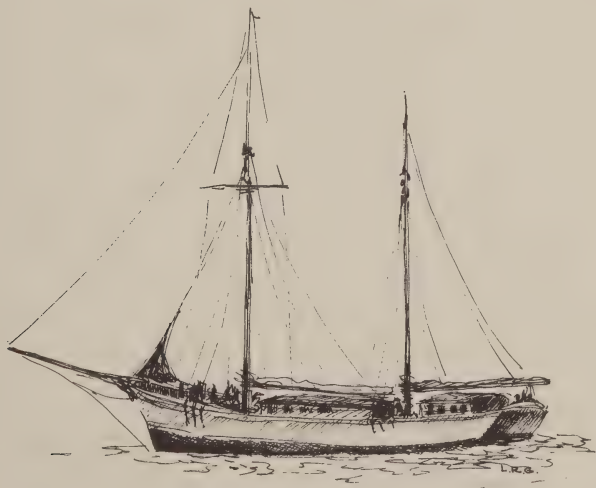
Another ship-builder about 1800 was Jackson whose property bordered the Glimmerglass. He used pine boards produced nearby, according to V. Miller Preston, to build one and two masted schooners which he launched by pushing them on rollers to the Glimmerglass and thence to the ocean.

As time passed, the schooner trade became greater and other sea-ports were opened further south. Larger ships were needed and this necessitated the establishment of larger ship yards and deeper harbors. The result was that the activities at Manasquan dwindled away. One of the schooners, "The Osborn Curtis" was still in service in 1928, carrying brick up the Raritan River, so old timers said.

The home landing place was at a dock on the Manasquan side of the River known as Union Landing, which is now at the foot of Union Lane, Brielle.

Two of the most popular young captains of those romantic days were John Brown and James Henry Green who lived on the bank of the Manasquan, in two of the few houses that were situated at the water's edge. Captain Brown's schooner was the "Pinta" and Captain Green sailed "The Glide," "Banner" and "Bound."

Pine wood, due to the presence of vast forests in the vicinity, formed much of the cargo, although much wheat, potatoes and other produce were also carried.





SALT WATER DAY

From "time immemorial" the second Saturday in August was set apart by our fathers and grandfathers, and their fathers before them, for a visit to the sea. From far and near they came and every available grove on the beach for miles was appropriated on this day to their use. The custom was a time-honored one and its observance was kept up by great numbers of the country folk, up until the time of the automobile. "An institution more aged than the oldest inhabitant in our midst."

By day-light the influx would begin and the procession would continue for hours. They came from Devil's Half Acre, Francis' Mills, from Burnt Tavern and Blue Ball, from Turkey and from Freehold. They came to roll and tumble in the waters of the great deep. They came with their ham and eggs, their coffee and whiskey, their music and dancing. The farmer with his wife and daughters, and his sons, with their wives and children, satisfied with the glorious harvest, came to wash off the dust and sweat, which had gathered on both man and beast from the summer's planting and reaping.

"The Seaside" tells us in 1887 that the farmers would miss the familiar features of old Wreck Pond, as the enterprising Mr. William V. Reid had changed it into a great and beautiful lake (a development called Villa Park, now a part of Spring Lake Heights). They would miss, too, the drunkenness and carousing of former days, for in the grand march of time, these unseemly doings were withering under the searching glances of public opinion. "Squan, today, will not be disgraced with the lewdest and the looseness of former times, for in the place of scattered and scanty "Crabtown" a pleasant village had sprung up, owned and occupied by men and women who will not permit such things. The immediate vicinity will not be so crowded as formerly, because the association which controls the old camping grounds (at Wreck Pond) does not afford the same facilities to this generation, as the lonely farm and sparsely inhabited area used to give the farmers in the days gone by. In consequence of this, we learn that Point Pleasant and such places have more of our visitors than has been wont, while Squan and its immediate vicinity is comparatively deserted.

"In 1879, 'Salt Water Day' came around again and with it came hosts of people from back in the country, to take a wash in the old ocean. We drove down to Wreck Pond to get an idea of the crowd. Thousands were there and it was a sight indeed . . . beyond description. Later in the day, as they departed for home, most of them drove around through our town, making a perfect jam the rest of the day and far into the evening. Some of them drank freely of beer and rum and the town was in a continual uproar. Profanity and fights were the order of the hour . . .".

And then came 'Salt Water Day' of 1881. "Although the weather was oppressive in the extreme, it seemed to have the effect of bringing everyone to the shore. Vehicles of every description commenced to pour in very early in the day, until long before noon every available spot on the shore was occupied. About two o'clock in the afternoon the tide commenced to change and we really think everybody came to Manasquan before starting for their home, for our streets were a perfect jam, presenting the appearance of Broadway, New York, in the number of vehicles at least . . ."

In 1883, it was said that persons, accustomed to estimating large crowds of people, said that there were very nearly four thousand people congregated upon the beach from Wreck Pond



SALT WATER DAY, Early Period at Wreck Pond Inlet

down to Manasquan. It was noted that, although the number of people was large, yet there was an absence of that disorderly element that usually chose that day to exhibit their low instincts and brutal passions. The people were orderly and all seemed to have had a good time.

Back in 1877, it was suggested that "In a few years the lots around Wreck Pond will be sold off and the owners will object to the great crowds coming down on 'Salt Water Day.' We think that Monmouth County ought to buy a strip of land between Sea Girt and Squan River and hold it forever, as a place where its citizens can come and have their grand wash out."



**MANASQUAN
BIG SEA DAY
Saturday,
August 13, 1938**

**BEGINNING AT 10.00 A. M. WITH
DEDICATION OF NEW DRAWBRIDGE
OVER "GLIMMER GLASS"
BRIELLE ROAD**

EVENTS

FOLLOWING DEDICATION A LONG DISTANCE SWIMMING
RACE. NEW DRAW TO THE BRIDGE AT MAIN ST.

11.15 SWIMMING RACES FOR BOYS & GIRLS - MAIN ST. BRIDGE

2.00 P.M. FISHERMEN'S CASTING CONTEST, 1ST AVE. & INLET

3.00 P.M. NOVELTY EVENTS, MAIN ST. AT BEACH FRONT
SACK RACE. TUG OF WAR. 3 LEGGED RACE. PIE EATING CONTEST

6.30 P.M. LIFE GUARD ROW BOAT RACE, AT THE CREEK

PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED TO WINNERS OF ALL EVENTS

7.00 TO 9.00 P.M. BAND CONCERT, AT THE BEACH FRONT

9.00 P. M. FIREWORKS, AT THE BEACH FRONT

**EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO TAKE
PART IN THIS CELEBRATION**

Beach Day — It was a custom among the Indians to flock for one day of the summer to the seashore, where they bathed and feasted on baked clams. The custom survives, and on Beach Day, the second Saturday in August, a point of beach near Wreck Pond is crowded with wagons, in which farmers, from as far back as 20 miles in the country, have driven their families. Families coming from such a distance usually array themselves in their bathing-suits at home, and start on Friday afternoon, sleeping in the wagons. It is said that before the advent of the summer visitor put a restraint upon the proceedings of Beach Day, they were decidedly unconventional. While the Indian clam-bake is no longer a feature of Beach Day, the Indian method of baking clams yields more succulent results than any other. A hole is dug in the sand, in which faggots are burned until it is thoroughly heated. The clams are then dumped into it and covered with wet seaweed. When they open, it is found that the seaweed has imparted a most delicate flavor to them.



BIG SEA DAY



SQUAN BEACH

Are you from Squan Beach?
I said from Squan Beach!
Where the flats of soft clams beckon to me.
Hello there Stranger!
Tell me how be you; and the friends
I am longing to see.
If you are from Allenwood or
Blansingburg or Hinchmenville or
Any place between Wreck Pond and Old Brielle.
Then you're from Squan Beach,
I said from Squan Beach, too!

This song was popular about the time of World War I, and tells that residents of places mentioned were considered as natives of Squan Beach.

The only maps of this area dating back to the time of the Revolution show the area between Wreck Pond Inlet and Cranberry Inlet (about present day location of Mantoloking) labeled Squan Beach.

There were high sand dunes along this area, held in place by a tough wiry grass. West of the dunes was marsh land covered with salt hay. In front of the dunes was a fine sandy beach sometimes wide, sometimes shallow, depending on the severity of the storms and the tides.

For many years, the second Saturday in August was known as Big Sea Day, when the farmers and townspeople of Inland Monmouth County and parts of Ocean, Mercer and Middlesex Counties would journey to Squan Beach for their annual picnic and sea bath. From midnight Friday until 8 o'clock Saturday morning there would be a steady stream of horse drawn wagons of all shapes and sizes pouring into the beach area with the noses of the horses of one wagon about touching the tailboard of the wagon in front. Pitch men would be selling household gadgets and horsewhips. Stands would be set up to sell soda water and hot dogs. Others would place a plank between two barrels for games of chance.

A bathing suit was an exception. Most men went into the surf in an old pair of overalls and the women in an old wrapper. The wagons served as bath houses. By 1914, this day had died out as the automobile and better roads allowed the farmers quick and frequent access to the ocean.

At this time Ocean Avenue was a dead end street, for the Life Saving Station and Fishery. Main Street and Brielle Road were connected by a plank road which ran in front of the pavilion and bath houses which were built on puncheons.

The summer visitors of this era stayed at hotels and rooming houses in Manasquan and Brielle. Each afternoon horse drawn stages would call and pickup the bathers with their bathing suits, umbrellas, etc., and deposit them at the bathing pavilion where bath houses were rented by the day, week or season. Late in the afternoon, the stages would pick up and deliver their fares to their respective places.

Shortly after the turn of the century, a few avid surf fishermen built bungalows back of the sand dunes so that their families could enjoy the bathing while "Pop" attended to the serious business of fishing. This ideal life soon caught on and each year more and more bungalows appeared.

Soon it was necessary to build a road so these houses could receive their supplies. So First Avenue was constructed and provided with water and sewer facilities. Then Manasquan Beach was off and running. More roads were built, better utility service provided and we have the Beach area as it is today.



GAY
NINETIES



The OLD BEACH PAVILION

THE NEW JERSEY COAST AND PINES

The topography of the State is readily classed in belts corresponding with the outcrops of various geological formations. The territory covered by this work embraces the cretaceous plain, whose level is broken by furrows and hills; and the extremely level, sandy and pine-clad plain of the tertiary formation, fringed seaward by a belt of tide-marsh, enclosed from the sea by sand beaches. The Jersey Pines are popularly supposed to be inland — at least as far from the coast as Lakewood. As a matter of scientific fact, the Pines begin at Long Branch, the region being triangular in shape, beginning in a point at Long Branch and widening to 50 miles at Delaware Bay, one line of the triangle being the main shore from Long Branch to Cape May.

In popular parlance, the coast of New Jersey extends from the north point of Sandy Hook to the point of Cape May, 127 miles. The ocean beats against a low, sandy barrier, curved like a bow, which for its entire length, except from Monmouth Beach to Point Pleasant and at the Cape May Bluffs where the main shore comes down to the ocean, is separated from the mainland by bays, channels, sounds and salt marshes, and is divided by inlets and rivers into islands and peninsulas, long, narrow and parallel with the coast, and known as beaches. These are sand reefs formed by wave action, and not a portion of the cretaceous and tertiary plains.

The cretaceous formation is divided into two parts, which are very distinct in their history — the plastic clay-beds, which are deposits from fresh water, fresh-water shells, impressions of land plants and even a buried forest (at South Amboy) having been found among them; and the marl-beds, whose fertilizing properties have done much to make Monmouth County the second richest agricultural county in the United States, and which, judging from the marine fossils discovered among them, are deposits from salt water. The conclusion arrived at is that the ground now occupied by this formation was near the shore of a shallow ocean, which, perhaps, at times advanced upon the lands, and at other times receded from it, so as to leave vegetation to thrive and then be destroyed again, until in course of time the deposited material accumulated to the thickness of almost 800 feet.

The whole of this ancient sea-bottom or flooded shore appears to have then been lifted to a height of 400 feet above

the sea level, but to have again been worn down by some powerful agency like water or ice (walrus skulls found in gravel near Long Branch indicate a period of arctic cold), the ridges and hills (f. i., the Highlands of Navesink) so strikingly in contrast with the present level character of the surface, being the portions which resisted the onslaught of the agency, the mass of the material having been carried south to form the newer tertiary strata.

These data are interesting, because the process of alternate encroachment and recession on the part of the ocean is still going on the present era being one of encroachment, the ocean floor having apparently overflowed its former shore, which seems to have been about 100 miles out from the present coast. For 100 miles out, namely the ocean deepens only three feet to the mile; at 100 miles out there is a sudden precipitous descent, the ocean deepening in 12 miles from 600 to 6,000 feet. Where the precipitous descent occurs is supposed to be the ancient sea-shore. Then, too, along shore there is unimpeachable evidence of the encroachment of beach upon salt marsh and a corresponding encroachment of salt marsh upon fast ground. Patches of sod, some preserving the tracks of horses and cattle made over a century ago, are exposed when severe storms blow the sands off some of the beaches; also stumps to be seen off Asbury Park at very low tide mark an old marsh bottom.

It should be borne in mind, however, that for centuries the beaches have unaided fought their battle with the ocean, whereas now human ingenuity is active in devising means for their preservation; and thus they may be preserved until another of those marvelous geological changes takes place and the sea recedes again as it did countless centuries ago.

The fossils discovered in the strata to which reference has been made show that the waters which once covered them were ranged by huge saurians and other marine monsters. Some of these saurians were 40 feet in length; there were crocodiles 25 feet long, and great snapping-turtles, some of them six feet long. Remains of whales, of sharks, and of numerous fishes have also been found, and shells abound in the marl, which derives its great fertilizing qualities from the chemical deposits of salt water. Mastodon remains have also been discovered; and there is plenty of evidence that the swamps were ranged by a species of hog rivaling in size the Indian rhinoceros. Dinosaurs — half reptile, half bird, and as large as the mastodons — were also numerous.



THE INLET

The Manasquan Inlet is not a break through barrier islands but rather the mainland outlet of the Manasquan River. Those who know it as it appears today would not recognize it as it used to be.

According to Alexander F. Seuferling who summered in Manasquan from 1900 (winter residence Englewood, N. J.) the Inlet was non-existent in 1900. In an interview reported in the Asbury Park Press issued November 17, 1954, he said: "When I first came to Manasquan as a young man, only a few scattered beach-front bungalows were to be seen. First Avenue was a narrow, pebbled road that was rough going for cars of the day. There were no cottages along the street at all, as I remember. There were no sidewalks, or curbing and there was never a parking problem.

"Manasquan Inlet didn't exist and it was common practice to take an evening walk right across to Point Pleasant. The inland creeks and lagoons were almost stagnant and there wasn't the crabbing and fishing there is today."

In William Nelson's "History of the New Jersey Coast," published in 1902, he stated that Manasquan Inlet is now nearly closed by reason of the intrusion of a Spanish brig which years ago was wrecked at the mouth of the river and, being loaded with iron, became imbedded in the sand.

Be that as it may, the fact remains, proved by pictures in the "Press," that by 1928, action of the Atlantic Ocean had progressively accumulated sand until the River had been compelled to find a new outlet. Repeatedly man battled against this change but the November 4, 1928 issue of the "Press" pictures fire-engines, bull-dozers, and shovelers trying in vain to reopen the channel. Power of streams of water from the fire-hose, nor shovel availed. The sand was returned faster than they could dislodge it.

So serious a blow was this to the economy of the towns bordering the banks, that Point Pleasant, Point Pleasant Beach, and Brielle joined Manasquan in the battle to beat the Atlantic. Residents formed the Manasquan River Protective Association, elected the then Manasquan Mayor, Lloyd C. Riddle as president, and went on record as being in favor of trying to induce the Federal Government to try to give help and, secondly, to prevent a water company from damming off the upper reach of the river.

"In March 1926 the Inlet closed, despite the efforts of the New Jersey National Guard, shore firemen and men with horse-drawn scoops," reports the "Press." Each of the four boroughs involved appropriated \$1,000. to employ a dredge to open the channel. Attention was called to the plight of the clambers who had supported their families from the sale of oysters, clams and crabs found in the sands along the inlet. As the ocean water was shut away from the inlet banks, the water in them became fresh and either killed the shellfish left there or, as some thought, caused them to change their habitat to salt water necessary for their existence. The fact remained that the sixty-one men who made their livelihood in this industry were practically destitute. They, and, on their behalf, the Protective Association, appealed to the State and Federal governments for aid. Data was collected and, after exhaustive study, presented to Federal officials at a meeting in the Manasquan High School on June 4, 1926. A bill providing for Federal appropriations for remedy-

ing the condition was introduced into Congress. U. S. engineers surveyed the conditions and, in the Fall of 1927, reported unfavorably on the project. Thirty citizens from the four boroughs went to Washington with another plea for aid on November 11, 1927.

Still the response was unfavorable and still the sand drifted in, building a larger and larger shore deposit between the ocean and the river which had moved south. It was noted that the time of closing of the old inlet coincided with the completion and opening of the northern unit of the inland waterway, known, in this section, as the Manasquan-Bay Head Canal. Many felt that the resulting diversion of water influenced coastal currents.

After continued efforts and approaches to several departments, about 1930 the Federal Government took over the Inlet as a permanent responsibility under the defense program of the Department of the Army to keep the Manasquan Inlet open for boating and for military security.



Richard Herbert of Marlboro was the first of the “squatters”, having set up quarters near the inlet which he utilized as a fishing lodge. Others, among them Samuel Lockwood, soon followed, and before long a colony of sizable proportions had developed. Dispossession proceedings eventually brought matters to a head and agreements were made whereby rental fees were paid by the “shack” owners.

MANASQUAN BEACH IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

For many years and today, the Borough of Manasquan has two groups of tax paying property owners. The year around voting residents and the owners of the Summer bungalows.

The beach bungalow owners usually show up with the first sign of Spring, enjoy the Summer days at the beach, and a little after Labor Day, board up the Summer bungalows and disappear again until the next spring. Recently many of the beach bungalows however, are being converted into all year homes and there are more year around beach residents now than ever.

A small group of beach property owners elected Edward Sweeting president of the Manasquan Beach Improvement Association during the summer of 1935. In 1937 the Manasquan Beach Improvement Association was incorporated and boasted a membership of nearly 50 owners. Most of the early meetings were held in some empty garage.

In line with the suggestion of the Borough Council the Manasquan Beach Improvement Association held annual meetings after Labor Day. At these meetings the most needed improvements were discussed, and after due consideration were presented to the Manasquan Borough Council previous to the time for drawing up the budget. Over the years the Manasquan Beach Improvement Association has proposed many improvements for the beach area most of which have been placed in Manasquan Borough Council's plans and completed in reasonably quick order.

Since the days of the Manasquan Beach Improvement Association the beach area has been greatly changed. The streets at the beach are as well paved as the ones in town. The beachwalk has been built, rebuilt and repaired. There is excellent police and fire protection which includes all parts of the Borough of Manasquan. The garbage and trash collection is said to be the most efficient in the country.

Beach badge fees are charged all who bathe on Manasquan Beach. The beaches are clean and well guarded, and no dogs are allowed on the beach.

Jetties and bulkheads have been built and paid for by beach fees. Recent improvements include a fine Marina, new Summer Pavilions and rest rooms. The Esplanade at the South end of Manasquan Beach is a favorite spot both day and night.



The *SWEETING PAVILION*, one of the oldest structures of its kind along the Jersey coast. Originally owned by Austin Voorhees, later by William H. Bailey. Conducted for many years by Dr. Edward J. Sweeting it was sold to Stanley B. Wainright and William E. Clayton at a reported price of \$80,000.

This is another improvement paid for in part by the beach fees.

Some of the presidents of the Manasquan Beach Association were; Edward Sweeting, Harry Ford, Knute Philblad, Lester N. Weisert, Doc. C. A. Emmons, who is now a year around resident, George Yewell, Emil Brunner, Chet Gobels and William Grdsen.

The recent Officers of the Manasquan Beach Improvement are:

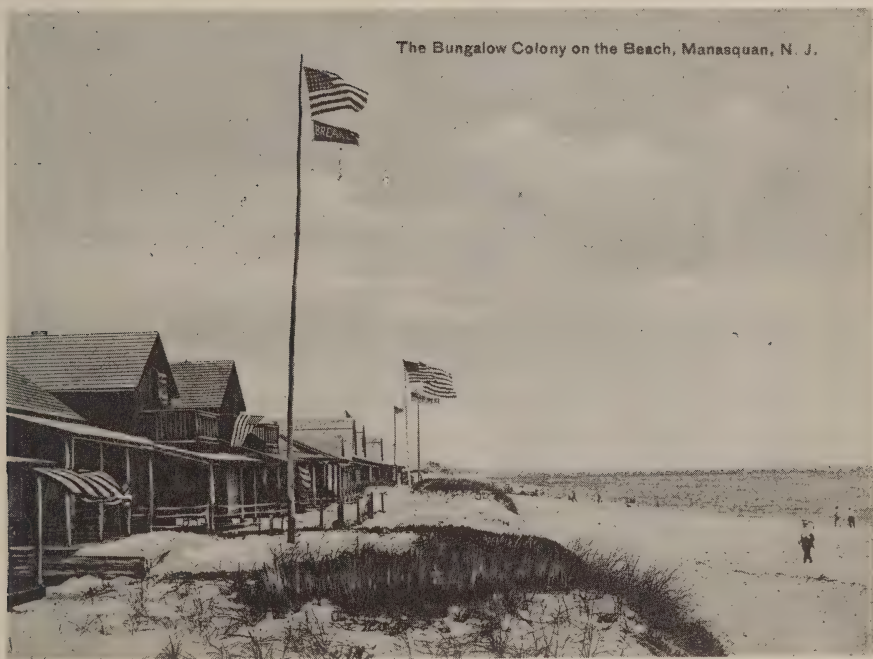
President	Wiley Butler
Vice President	Samuel Y. Blair
Treasurer	Charles Leissler
Secretary	Lou Phillips

The board of trustees include Bernard Anderson, Mrs. V. Fasig, William Grdsen, Henri J. Maie, J. Nietzel, C. R. Oakes, Mrs. Preckwinkle, Mrs. A. Roberts, Joseph Tritchler, Chase P. Withrow and Charles Weber.

There are 15 trustees elected from the membership of the Association, five are elected each year for a three-year term.

Today there are over 300 members of the Manasquan Beach Improvement Association; membership is open to all property owners East of the railroad. Annual dues are \$2 per family per year. The Association holds two open meetings each year, one in the Spring, and one the Saturday after Labor Day.

The Association has long enjoyed the fine cooperation of the Mayor and council, and hopes to continue to work to help keep Manasquan the finest family vacation resort on the New Jersey Coast.



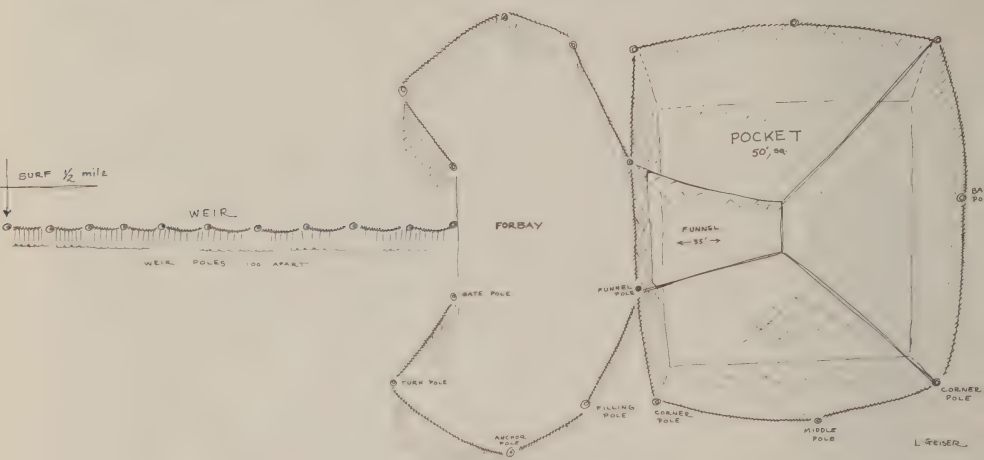
MANASQUAN FISH POUNDS

BY

H. ALBERT SWENSSON

The year 1947 saw the end of an era. Fish Pound operations carried on from Manasquan Beach since before 1900 ceased, and became a memory. The early owners were Mr. John Woolley, Mr. Theodore Bennett, Mr. Harry Height, and Mr. George Height.

A fish pound may be briefly described as consisting of three parts, the Weir, the Forebays, and the Pocket.



The Weir is a fence-like arrangement consisting of strands of rope, similar to a clothesline, hanging on a series of poles. This starts about one-half mile from shore and extends seaward about 1,000 feet.

The Forebay is a 'capital letter L' arrangement on either side of the seaward end of the Weir. The Forebays are made of net.

The Pocket is a fifty foot square of net, having sides and bottom, but no top. The length of the side from top to bottom is determined by the depth of the water.

The seaward end of the Forebays, one on either side of the end of the Weir, is attached to the Funnel, which is the entrance to the Pocket. The fish swim through this, and once inside the Pocket apparently do not find their way out again.

A fish pound would look something like this:—

Poles, net, rope and chain make up a fish pound. Poles vary in length from 70 feet to 85 feet. These were usually hickory from the Carolinas. These were placed in the ocean bottom in a hole made by a jet of water. As the hole was made the pole would slide in. When the desired depth was reached the pipe, through which the jet of water was being forced, would be pulled up. The sand would quickly form around the pole and hold it in place. Some thirty-one poles were necessary for each pound. A minimum of three pounds were necessary to be at all profitable.

Fish would swim South or North and be guided along the Weir to the Funnel. If they should turn before entering the Funnel, the Forebays would head them towards the Funnel again.

The nets were treated to retard marine growth. This would be effective for about a month. They would then be brought ashore to be cleaned.

The boat used in this operation was approximately thirty feet long. It got to and from the ocean on planks and rollers. Three horses, using block and fall and steel cable, would be the power to get the boat on the beach. The hurricane of September, 1944 caused so much devastation, with resulting work, that the horses were replaced by a tractor. Two of these boats plus a skiff were needed in setting poles. One boat was used in emptying the nets.

The crew for a boat was usually six men and a captain. In the early days the men received their bed and board. This was discontinued as traveling improved.

In 1924 one of the largest tunas ever caught in pound nets was brought ashore at Manasquan. This weighed around 1,500 pounds.

The pound nets were emptied every morning except Sunday. A catch of 5,000 pounds would be considered a good day's haul.

There were other owners during the years. The last ones to wind up pound fishing from Manasquan Beach were Hilding Swensson and Nels J. Nelson.

I trust that this brief glimpse of an activity that was once a part of Manasquan has been of interest.

...POUND



"SEA BREEZE RETREAT" on Squan Beach



FISHING...

*A good
catch....*



*To
market...*





The **ANTIOCK** name plates salvaged from the ship last wrecked off "Squan Beach" in 1913.



THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE

An Old Life-Saving Relic

In May of 1884, the morning train brought to the station the first life car ever used in the U. S. It was Francis' patent constructed and placed by him at Maxson's on the coast of New Jersey, about one year before its value was tested (1849). At this time, there was no organized life-saving service, it being managed by the Life-Saving Benevolent Association.

At this time, there was doubt as to its being even half what was claimed for it and it is said that the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury said to Mr. Francis, "Put your car on the coast, and if it does half what you say we will adopt it."

On the 12th day of January, 1850, the ship "Ayrshire" struck the bar near what is known as Lavalette. The storm was very severe; snow, rain and heavy wind, with a surf so high that the boats could not live. The new appliance was brought to use. Mr. John Maxson had charge. He gathered a volunteer crew, hauled his car and lines opposite the stranded ship and fired a shot, the line falling across the vessel. The crew grasped the shot line, hauled the larger lines on board and after the shore ends were placed in position, the crew of the vessel hauled this Francis car on board. All the passengers and crew, except one, were saved, there being two hundred and two men, women and children on board. The success was heralded abroad throughout the land.

The old car outlived its usefulness, except as a relic of the past. It was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition and many other places, the last of which was the Smithsonian Institute at Washington and from the last named place, it was sent, per Adams Express, to Manasquan and was taken to Bay Head Life-Saving Station. This was in 1884.





Old LIFE SAVING STATION at Manasquan

In 1881, Capt. Frank Longstreet, keeper of Life Saving Station No. 9, at Squan, informed the Sea Side that he had counted two hundred and seven schooners, besides vessels of other description, which had passed the station house on one day, between sunrise and sunset.

In 1882, we learn that Capt. Longstreet was still keeper and that his crew were:

Charley Van Brunt
Samuel Allen
William Polhemus

Andrew Longstreet
Bowdish Pearce
Joseph Mount

And it was in the same year that the Sea Side recorded that during the period of September, 1881 to May of 1882, there had been thirty vessels wrecked or stranded between Sandy Hook and Cape May. Of the whole number of persons, passengers and seamen, whose lives were imperilled by these wrecks, one hundred and seventy-eight had been saved and only one had been lost. The gallant men of the Life Saving Service were on the job.



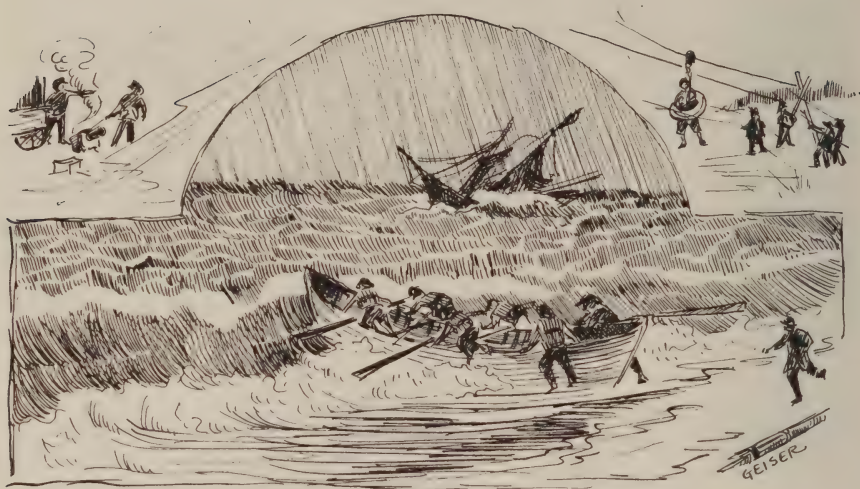
*Early
Life Saving
Equipment*



U. S. Coast Guard, Station 163, Manasquan, N. J.



Shipwrecks and Life-Saving



LAUNCHING THE SURF-BOAT

From An Article in "Harper's Weekly," Jan. 21, 1888.

Our coasts are as thoroughly sentinelled from September 1st to May 1st as is a fortress in time of war. Through the icy blast of a winter's tempest, through snow and sleet, the life-saver patrols the shore, peering into the darkness beyond the roaring surf. The outlines of a vessel barely to be seen in the "mirk", the booming of a gun, a cry for help, mean for him a perilous conflict with the sea for lives it would claim its victims. The signal which he flashes through the storm revives hope in those who had given themselves up for lost, and inspires them to hold out in their struggle for life until their rescue can be attempted. Their peril is known to men strong of frame, stout of heart, and quick of thought, ready to risk their lives to save the lives of others.

This patrol of the coast distinguishes our Life-Saving Service from that of any other country. That it is an important feature of the service is self-evident. Many rescues have been effected off the coast of the United States in instances when those succored would without a doubt have perished had their peril not been discovered by the life-saving patrol.

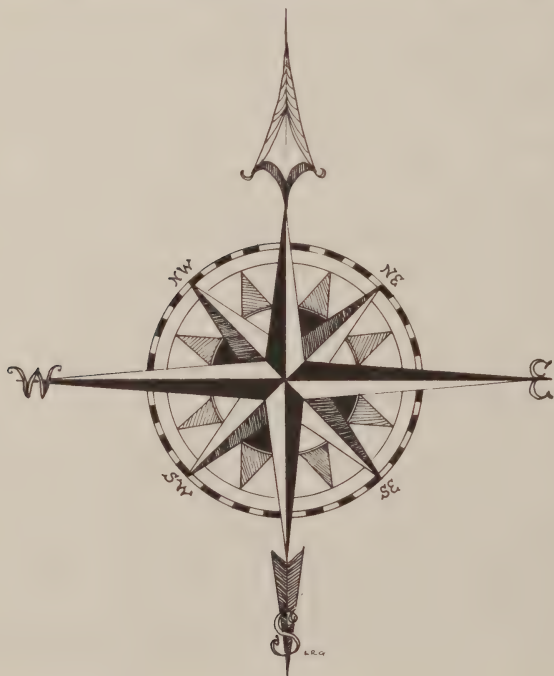
Our service was cradled in a hut put up at Cohasset, Mass. — the first life-boat station on our coast — by the Massachusetts Humane Society. The first step taken by Congress in the direction of a National Life-Saving Service was the designation, in 1837, of certain revenue cutters to cruise along our coast in stormy weather. The first appropriation for the building of life-saving stations was secured for the New Jersey coast in 1848. It was not, however, until June, 1878, that Congress passed the bill which made the present efficient organization of the coast possible.

The majority of the surfmen employed on the Jersey beach are sons of fishermen, who even while still children aided in the launching and beaching of boats through the surf. Sometimes a crew may have to stand on the beach an hour, with hand on the gunwale and muscle strained, waiting for the keeper's command to launch. During that hour the words "shove her in" would have been the death-warrant of keeper and crew. When the command comes some sudden conflux of breakers and undertow may for the moment have smoothed a pathway over which the launch can be effected. Surfmen Nos. 1 and 2 leap into the bow, and with their oars hold it steady seaward. With the mighty effort of the other four stalwart surfmen and the keeper, the boat is pushed off the beach. As the surf boils around them the men vault over the gunwale, and seizing the oars, pull out to sea, while the keeper with the steering-oar — a rudder would be as useless as a piece of paper in such seas — pilots the little craft through the breakers, gauging every wave as it approaches, so as to ride the boat safely over it. Besides the life-boat, the life-line and breeches-buoy are often brought into requisition, a line being shot out to the vessel, whose crew makes it fast, when a hawser, over which runs a "traveler", to which a breeches-buoy is attached, can be hauled out to the ship. The firing of the line, and a rescue effected by this method are shown in the illustration.

There are 41 stations on the Jersey coast, which is the

Fourth District, and the drills which are held daily after September 1st are always watched with great interest by hotel guests and cottagers. The stations are about five miles apart. Two surfmen from each station go on patrol in opposite directions until each meets respectively the patrol from the next stations, north and south. The surfmen exchange checks, which are delivered to the captains of the crews as evidence that the patrol was faithfully carried out.

The night is divided into three patrols at sundown, 8 P.M., midnight, and 4 A.M. Each surfman carries a Coston flash signal with which to warn vessels off shore or to notify vessels in distress that they have been discovered. A handy little book, descriptive of the methods of the service, printed in English, German, and French, by Lieutenant C. H. McLellan, U. S. R. M., is widely distributed among masters of vessels, and has in many instances enabled them to intelligently assist the life-savers, whose noble efforts were formerly frustrated by the ignorance of those they were trying to save. During the year covered by the last report of the service, vessels and cargoes valued at \$7,172,530 were in peril, and through the efforts of the service \$5,881,735 worth of this imperiled property was saved.



"SQUARE-RIGGERS ON SCHEDULE"

Princeton University Press 1938

"No major port along the Atlantic coast south of Maine has as foggy approach as New York. The Light-House Service has compiled thirty-five-year averages of the number of hours a year the foghorns were operated at each station in the present century. The Ambrose Lightship, just off Sandy Hook, has a score of 876 hours" higher than for any other along the Atlantic Coast. "During the packet period, the only warning came from the strokes of the lightship bell. Should a packet fail to make the channel at Sandy Hook, she could find no other shelter for a hundred miles in either direction along the coast. The New Jersey shore stretches southward over a hundred miles to Cape May, while the outer shore of Long Island extends eastward nearly as far, to Montauk Point. Neither of these sandy reaches has harbors capable of admitting anything larger than a schooner. For miles after mile, the surf crashes steadily on sandy beaches backed by low dunes with occasional scrub pine. Distinguishing landmarks were so rare that the "Coast Pilot" contained pictures of the "Woodlands" and "Tavern Houses", as the only points of identification along a monotonous stretch of beach. This Jersey coast, which caught most of the wrecks before 1848, was divided into a few simple designations. Stretching southward from Sandy Hook, one found in turn Deal Beach, Squan Beach, Island Beach, Barnegat Beach and Absecon Beach before coming to Cape May.

"Both stretches of coast were almost deserted . . . On the Jersey coast, save for the nascent summer resorts at Long Branch and Cape May, the beaches were bare expanses without boardwalks at even communities worthy of the name. Asbury Park and Atlantic City with scattered homes of fishermen, who had an uncanny habit of appearing from nowhere when a vessel was unfortunate enough to come ashore on these barren, inhospitable beaches.

"When the 'Sovereign' from London grounded on Squan Beach late in February (1835), the first fatality in this region occurred. A Mr. Labatt sank from the weight of the gold which he had loaded in his pockets before trying to swim ashore.

"Up to 1847, Mr. Labatt appears to have been the only casualty in eleven packet wrecks. Then on February 2, 1846, a



WRECK OF THE NEW ORLEANS PACKET "JOHN MINTURN"
SQUAM BEACH, N.J. FEBRUARY 15, 1846

northeasterly gale caught in flank the shipping bound into New York. 'It was impossible to claw off shore; an attempt to scud was to end only in stranding, and lying-to was a hopeless effort and beyond the endurance of canvas, rigging or Spars.' The New Jersey coast was strewn with wrecks and wreckage — ten vessels on Squam Beach alone." Among these was the "John Minturn" from New Orleans with fifty-one persons on board. "The total of casualties in the wreck of the "John Minturn" was the highest in the whole record of the coastal packet service.

A month later, "the great 1,207-ton Swallow-tail packet "Henry Clay" ran ashore close to where the "John Minturn" had struck, while the beach was still littered with that wreckage. She struck at midnight on the outer bar, 'heaved over, and lays between the under tow and the outer bar, broadside to the beach." By that time, the packets were carrying immigrants in large numbers and there were more than three hundred persons aboard. A boat was sent ashore but it overturned, drowning four passengers and two sailors. Captain Nye rigged a breeches buoy with a hogshead and the rest were taken ashore safely. Within a month she was gotten off the sands and taken to New York, where she soon resumed her regular sailings."

The coast of Monmouth County has always been to seaman a place of danger and devastation, in the days before the Coast Guards or "Life Saving Service" as it was called then. There was no light between Barnegat and the Highlands, and many a fine vessel came ashore in this long dark stretch of coast, and many were the heroic rescues effected by the residents of Squan. One terrible night two vessels came ashore at almost the same spot, "The Catherine Jackson" and the "Esperanza." It was before the inauguration of the life saving service and the 370 persons aboard them were all rescued by a volunteer crew of Manasquan residents.



"COUNTY OF EDINBURGH" AGROUND -
MANASQUAN BEACH FEBRUARY 1900
SKETCH FROM PHOTOGRAPH BY C.H. TRAFFORD

An Account of The Wreck of the John K. Shaw, as reported in the Manasquan Sea Side, seventy-eight years ago.

Friday, February 29, 1884 — "On Thursday of last week, the three-masted schooner, "John K. Shaw," commanded by Capt. Lucien Osborn, of this place, left Newport News, loaded with coal and pig iron, bound for New York. A few hours after the "Shaw," the 'F Merwin', commanded by Capt. John Stiles, left the same place, bound for the same port. The 'Merwin' arrived in New York all safe, but the 'John K. Shaw' did not. Her non-arrival created considerable surprise, as she should have arrived before the 'Merwin', but no reason could be assigned for her not reaching port, until Monday, when the sad intelligence reached Manasquan that the U. S. Cutter Grant, while cruising off Deal Beach, came across a sunken vessel, with her masts sticking out of the waters, and proceeded to clear away the obstruction that other vessels might not be damaged. Somewhere in the area of the submerged schooner, a portion of the sunken vessel's deck was found, to one portion of which, it is reported, the cutter found a bell, which they carried away with them. On the bell they found the name 'John K. Shaw', proving beyond a doubt that some catastrophe had befallen the vessel to which the bell belonged. But not the slightest clue could be found that would give an idea of what had become of the crew of the ill-fated vessel. The whole circumstance is shrouded in the deepest mystery and only can be conjectured and imagination be called upon to account for the disaster. It is supposed that the vessel was on her way up the coast and that she was run into by some other vessel and sunk."

"If this is the case, the crew, in all probability, was picked up by the vessel that inflicted the damage. This theory is well supported by the report of a menhaden fishing steamer that was cruising along the coast on Saturday, which says that they saw a southern-bound steamer collide with a large three-masted schooner; that the schooner soon after ran up a signal of distress and that for two hours or more the steamer stood along side of the schooner and then proceeded on her way. This gives us good grounds to hope that the crew is safe and that within a few days, tidings of the rescue may be received by the Captain's anxious relatives and friends."

"The crew consisted of the Captain, his brother, Cassius

Osborn, who was the cook of the vessel, the first and second mates and four sailors; eight in all. The Captain and his brother are the only ones who reside at Manasquan.”

March 7, 1884 — “No tidings have yet been heard from Capt. Lucien Osborn, or any of the crew of the ill fated schooner, ‘John K. Shaw’ since our last issue. The wrecking and sinking of the schooner is yet shrouded in as deep a mystery as at first. Hope is still entertained that the captain and crew will yet be heard from.”

August 22, 1884 — “The new flag staff which has been erected at the entrance of Camp Abbett today is the main boom of the ill-fated schooner, ‘John K. Shaw’ which was sunk at sea off Deal Beach, last spring. The schooner was commanded by Capt. Lucien Osborn of Manasquan. No tidings of the crew have ever been received and only the findings of the wrecked schooner upon our beach explains the terrible catastrophe which overtook the captain and his crew. As the citizens of Manasquan, all of whom are familiar with the circumstances of the loss of the ‘Shaw’ and the terrible days of suspense when every heart hoped that each hour would bring tidings of the safety of the crew, gaze upon this mute reminder of those sad days and weeks, many a tear will fall for the brave Captain, who was beloved by all who knew him, and the crew who perished with him, almost in sight of the home and loved ones in Manasquan. (Capt. Lucien Osborn’s only descendant is his grand-daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Hulse, nee Janet Osborn, who resides at Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan).



High Spots...



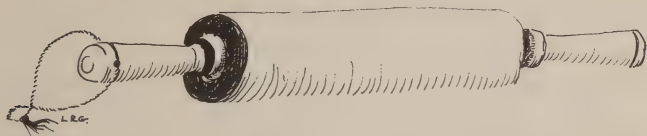
SAMUEL MORTON'S Wheelright and Blacksmith Shop
1878

Located on South Street where Drive-In Bank now stands. Mr. Charles Morton, father of Mrs. Meta Megill, is seated in wagon at left.

A DAY'S WORK — A DAY'S PAY

The Monmouth County Historical Society is in possession of an account book of 1776, which was the property of Timothy Bloomfield, who kept a store in "Squan Village." This book was found several years ago in the attic of an old farm house near Manasquan.

The entries are still legible, despite the great age of the book. Amounts are recorded in pounds, shillings and pence, which were the currency used in those days. The first entry is a charge against Nathan Maxon for rum and chocolate for five shillings. Maxon was credited "by a yoke of steers, ten pounds, by five gallons of rum for the interest of the balance of twelve pounds, five shillings and two and a half pence.



The colonies used the same denominations of currency in use in England, but the values were not the same. The pound in New Jersey in those days was worth \$2.67 and a shilling, 13½ cents; there were seven shillings and six pence to a dollar.

In addition to the store, Mr. Bloomfield evidently operated a loom for weaving cloth, as there are entries in the book for "weaving cloth," also for "weaving over lid."

Scattered between the pages of the account book is sand, which was sprinkled over the wet ink for the purpose of blotting it. It was usually shaken over the pages with a shaker made for that purpose.

Earning a living must have been something of a struggle as notes were given to settle many accounts, and some were credited with labor. The average pay for a day's labor was three shillings and six pence, about forty-six cents, and a "day" in those remote times was considered to be from "sun to sun."



NATIONAL GUARD ENCAMPMENT AT MANASQUAN

Did you know that Manasquan had a National Guard Encampment one year before Sea Girt Camp was in existence? The Manasquan Sea Side, Manasquan's first newspaper, tells us that in July of 1884, seventy-eight years ago, Gov. Abbett, General Mott, General Perrine and other high officials had, from among the many attractive places, settled upon Manasquan as the place for the encampment of the New Jersey State Guards. This was freely accepted as a compliment to the state soldiers. In the August 1, 1884 issue, we read the following: — "Office of the Quarter-Master General, Trenton, June 30, 1884. — Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quarter-Master General, until 10 o'clock on August 12, 1884, for furnishing for the encampment of the 2nd Brigade, National Guard, at Manasquan, beginning August 18, 1884, daily, or as often as may be required, about 1500 pounds of fresh beef of a good and wholesome quality, fresh slaughtered and when dressed weighing not less than 650 pounds in quarters . . . 1,000 loaves of bread, weighing 18 ounces each. Lewis Perrine, Quarter-Master General, New Jersey."

WANTED — At the Camp Ground at Manasquan station, ten (10) carpenters with tools for rough work and twenty (20) laborers with shovels for construction of rifle pits. Apply to Abram Swan, at the residence of Charles Height, Esq., on the grounds on Monday, August, 4th, 1884."

The camp was located on Main Street, on the lands of Capt. William H. Bailey (grand father of Forman Bailey) and Mr. Osborn Curtis, (great-grandfather of Owen C. Pearce), below the central railroad station. The farm was occupied at the time by Mr. Charles Height. "Upon the farm will be erected about 1,200 tents, together with quarters for cooking for the quartering and subsistence of 1,500 men. During the encampment there will be daily drills by companies, regiments and brigades, guard mounts, dress parades, etc. The entire force will be under strict military discipline, throughout the encampment."

The Quarter-Master General also rented the property, adjoining the encampment, of the heirs of Capt. Jackson, and running to the sea, where he will erect a Rifle Range for the daily practice of the National Guard in rifle shooting at 200,

300, 500 yard distance. The grounds occupied by the rifle range and the encampment were under the entire control of the Quarter-Master General, who reserved them for the sole use of the National Guard during their stay.

The work of preparing the grounds for the encampment was under the direction of Quarter-Master Perrine and a force of about 50 carpenters busily engaged in building the mess quarters. They consisted of three separate houses, about 190 feet long and 20 feet wide, built of timber with a canvas roof. In the center of the buildings, through their entire length, tables were built, affording room to seat each regiment. In the rear of each of these buildings, about midway, was built the cook house and provision room. Although those quarters were roofed with canvas an idea of their extent may be gained by the fact that about 80,000 feet of timber were used in their construction.

Mr. Robert A. Van Dusen had charge of the construction of the rifle range on the Jackson property. Mr. Charles Height had charge of clearing out the grounds upon the tract which was to be occupied by the encampment. The Sea Side tells us, "Everyone who has seen these magnificent groves are pleased and surprised beyond measure at their extent and beauty, as it is very unusual to see large fine trees growing in close proximity to the sea, within a few hundred yards of the beach."

The Monmouth Democrat said: "This will be one of the largest and finest encampments ever held in the State of New Jersey, and will attract visitors from all parts of the State and adjacent cities. The means of access by the public lines of travel being easy and cheap. We expect to see the greatest crowd of strangers present as has ever yet visited our borders."

The construction of the encampment rapidly approached completion. Long lines of snow white tents, to the number of about 1,000, stretched across the smoothly shaven grounds. An abundant supply of pure water was obtained from driven wells which were put down in numerous places about the grounds. It was intended that the encampment be a success in every particular.



THE CAMP AS OTHERS SAW IT

August 22, 1884 — Camp Abbett was situated on a level, grassy plain, on the high road leading from Manasquan Village to the shore. This field extended about a mile along the road, and was about 300 yards deep. Two groves, nicely cleared for the occasion, and a branch of the river were at the back of the field and in front of these, along the whole length of the field and about 100 yards wide was the field of tents. This left a superb parade and drilling ground, a mile in length and 200 yards in width, directly in front of the tents. No finer parade ground was ever provided for a state encampment.

From the road, and running directly across the center of the parade ground, an evergreen-shaded lane divided the parade ground and separated the Brigade Headquarters from the remainder of the camp. The Brigade Headquarters consisted of a line of nine tents, of which the center one, with the stars and stripes waving high above its door, was occupied by General William J. Sewell, who was the highest authority in the camp.

In front of the Brigade Headquarters were stationed pieces of artillery, from which salutes and sunset guns were fired. Tall lamps were placed around the field, which made night almost as bright as day. On the other side of the lane, were ranged, on opposite sides of a long avenue, the tents of the Seventh, Sixth and Third Regiments respectively. It is no exaggeration to say that in these regiments we had the flower of New Jersey's regular army, and their two days' work in camp showed that in discipline, drill and military knowledge, they had no superior.

When the encampment broke up, the Third Regiment was the first to leave, being accommodated by special trains on the Central railroad. The Sixth and Seventh Regiments and Gatling Gun Co. B marched from the camp up Main Street, through the village to the Main Street crossing of the Pennsylvania railroad where special trains lay upon the sidings for their accommodations (the N. Main St. crossing).

Tents and mess quarters were removed and the grounds thoroughly cleaned up. Thus it was that Manasquan played host to the military one year before Sea Girt Camp was opened.

It wasn't until February 11, 1885 that the Assembly passed a bill authorizing R. S. Jenkins, of Camden, and W. T. Hoffman, of Jersey City, to complete the purchase of one hundred

and twenty acres of ground, fronting on the seashore at Sea Girt, at \$425 per acre, to be used as a camping ground for the National Guard and also by the Grand Army of the Republic of New Jersey for annual encampments, when not used by the Guard. The bill to condemn the land at Sea Girt for the encampment passed the Senate in the face of considerable opposition, and it was decided to rent the ground for the year of 1885 and to purchase same the following winter. In 1884, only one brigade of the militia went into camp (in Manasquan), but in 1885 Sea Girt Camp was opened and all State troops were required to spend a week under the canvas.

The Sea Side reported, on July 17, 1885, "The encampment of the First Brigade National Guard of New Jersey will be held at Sea Girt, beginning August 15th and continuing for one week. The Second Brigade camped for a week at Manasquan last year and the success of the experiment was so encouraging to the National Guard officers that an effort was made to secure a site as a permanent camping ground."





Business Center by Night — 1900 - 1910 Era

HOW A BUILDING CHANGED A STREET

When Highway 4N, now Route 71, was planned, it was routed from Spring Lake Heights down Broad Street across Main into South Street and on across the Manasquan River via the upper bridge. G. Roland Moore, who was then a division engineer with the Highway Department (this was in the late '20's) anticipated objections from South Street residents when they realized that the beautiful trees, many of which they had set and tended carefully, were threatened. With this in mind he prepared an alternate plan.

Miss Sarah R. Errickson, historian for the local chapter of the D. A. R., and heir to the Wainright and Errickson store, then the oldest building in town was greatly disturbed. This building on the corner of Broad and Main Streets and facing South Street was marked for destruction.

Therefore Mr. Moore prepared an alternate plan which was presented with the original one to Gen. Hugh L. Scott, the retired Indian fighter who was then New Jersey Highway Commissioner, with information as to the local objections to the original plan. A public hearing was held. Business people felt a highway would add to the value of business property which at that time was concentrated in a South Street-Broad Street-Main Street area. South Street residents voiced their objections but Mr. Moore believed it was Miss Errickson's eloquent plea for preserving the historic building that swayed the hearing board. They decided on the alternate routing.

And so the building was saved for a time, Route 4N was swung east down what is now Taylor Avenue, into Union Avenue and to Brielle. And the business section of town moved east to join it.

Diamond Jubilee Program

Officers and Committees

DIAMOND JUBILEE PROGRAM STEERING COMMITTEE



Front row, left to right: Mrs. Ross Thompson, Chairman Geo. R. Dempsey, Mrs. Wm. A. Clark and Mrs. W. W. Crotchfelt, Jr. Standing, left to right: Thomas Heward, Donald Elkins, Gray Gallimore and Wm. E. Miller.

MANASQUAN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE PROGRAM
75TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION
OCTOBER 6-14, 1962

JUBILEE KICK-OFF DAY

Saturday, October 6

JR. FISHING CONTEST at Mac's Pond. 9 A.M.

FIREMAN'S DAY. Parade at 1 P.M.

OLD-TIME SILENT MOVIES. 8:15 P.M.

Sponsored by Manasquan Jaycees

BROTHERHOOD DAY

Sunday, October 7

MORNING WORSHIP at the Church of your choice.

(World-Wide Communion Sunday)

COMMUNITY PROGRAM at the High School with invited guest speaker, special music by the combined choirs of Manasquan churches. At 3 P.M.

ALUMNI HOMECOMING DAY. Reunions for all former Manasquan graduates to be held in High School Classrooms, following the Community Service.

LET'S-HAVE-FUN

Monday, October 8

HOBBY SHOW — for Adults — at the Presbyterian Church from 1 to 5 P.M.

"OLD FASHIONS SHOW" featuring "Then and Now" fashions for all ages. A Melodrama and a Barbershop Quartet. 8:15 P.M. at the High School sponsored by the Manasquan Junior Woman's Club.

SENIOR CITIZENS' DAY

Tuesday, October 9

NOONTIME LUNCHEONS at various community churches to be followed at 3:30 P.M. by a PROGRAM at the High School for and by our Senior Citizens. Skits, a mock wedding, music furnished by the Old Guard Band and The Kitchen Band made up of members of the Ladies of the Guard.

BLOCK DANCE in Diamond Jubilee Plaza from 8 to 11 P.M. — round dancing.

A DAY AT ALLAIRE

Wednesday, October 10

Bus transportation to and from ALLAIRE STATE PARK — where the Ladies of Allaire will act as hostesses wearing attire of earlier years. A full program at this historical site.
SILENT MOVIES — a second opportunity to see hero and heroine of earlier years — re-live screen history.

FOR-YOUR-PLEASURE

Thursday, October 11

FLOWER SHOW at the Woman's Club from 2-9 P.M. — by members of area Garden Clubs.

OPEN HOUSE AT MANASQUAN HEALTH CENTER.
2-5 P.M.

SQUARE DANCE EXHIBITION — Club level — at Diamond Jubilee Plaza. 8:30 P.M.

JUNIOR CITIZENS' DAY

Friday, October 12

Morning

A day planned for youth of all ages. Competitive sports, hobby exhibits, activities supervised by the Youth Committee.
School closed for Columbus Day observance.

3 P.M.

MANASQUAN — TOMS RIVER FOOTBALL GAME
(Home)

ORDER OF THE ARROW EXHIBITION

HIGH SCHOOL CORNERSTONE-LAYING CEREMONY

PLANTING OF COMMEMORATIVE TREE

Evening

DANCES: GRAMMAR SCHOOL HOP

TEENAGE TEMPEST — at High School

SPECIAL MERCHANTS SALES NIGHT

THE-BIG-DAY-IS-HERE

Saturday, October 13

AUTO SHOW featuring cars old and new and customized models — on display at Diamond Jubilee Plaza — in the morning.

BICYCLE RACE —

DIAMOND JUBILEE CENTENNIAL PARADE — 2 P.M.

COMMUNITY SING — at the Beach — 7:30 P.M.

FIREWORKS DISPLAY — at the Beach — 8:30

ALL-FAITHS DAY

Sunday, October 14

MORNING WORSHIP at Church of your choice.

FAMILY-STYLE CHICKEN BARBECUE — on the Beach —
sponsored by the Kiwanis Club

Townsfolk and guests are invited to visit Our Museum of Heritage, Historymobile (in Manasquan at the beginning of Jubilee Week), make a Tour of Old Homes and Community Landmarks — and take a leisurely walk through our town looking at the “Then and Now” store windows. Visit our Hospitality Headquarters at 104-106 Main Street for more Jubilee information.



A PARTIAL GROUP OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

DIAMOND JUBILEE PROGRAM

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

CHAIRMAN-DIRECTOR George R. Dempsey
TREASURER Thomas Heward
SECRETARY Mrs. Wm. A. Clark
PUBLICITY DIRECTOR Donald Elkins

HONORARY CHAIRMEN

Robert Mount, Mayor
E. Donald Osborn, Former Mayor
John D. Wooley, Police Commissioner
Frank Sisto, Chamber of Commerce President
Willard Nock, Chief of Police

Steering Committee

Geo. R. Dempsey, Chairman
Thomas Heward
Mrs. Wm. A. Clark
Supt. of Schools,
Wm. E. Miller
Mrs. W. W. Crotchfelt, Jr.
Gray Gallimore
Mrs. Ross Thompson
Donald Elkins

Auto Show

Robert Decker, Chairman
William Eldridge
Gray Gallimore
Sam Margulies
Jerry Somerville
William Worth

Bicycle Race

Frank Taylor, Chairman
Nelson Sherman
Forman - "Ki" - Estelle

Brotherhood

Rev. Robert Wuchter,
Chairman
Mr. and Mrs. John Donovan
Jack Levine
Charles Trafford
Ministerial Assn. Members

Brothers of the Brush and

Kangaroo Kourt

Salvatore Maraziti, Chairman
George Chapman
Peter Maraziti

Block Dances

Round:

Ben Moses, Chairman
Jack Little
John F. McGovern
Herman Doctofsky

Square:

Ernest Morton, Chairman
Billy Shue
Donald Sherman
Don Newman

*See Youth Participation
for others.

Day At Allaire

Mrs. Leon Frazee, Chairman
Mrs. Harry Burr
Mrs. Charles Helm
Mrs. Thomas Heward
Mrs. Earle Pullen
Mrs. Arthur C. Turner

Dignitaries and Guests

Glenn L. Swader,
A. D. Voorhees,
Co-Chairmen

Family Chicken Barbecue

William Seylaz, Chairman

William Crowley

Walter Lukowitz

Hance Morton

Walter Schlamp

Fireworks

James McAfee, Chairman

James Bowers

Finance

Joseph Nucciarone, Chairman

Mrs. Charles Roedel, Sec'y

James McAfee

Raymond Pettit

William Wilkins

Firemen's Day

George Tootell,

Andrew Battend,

Co-Chairmen

Mrs. William Seylaz

Mrs. Sidney Maxwell

Mrs. John Ebner

Mrs. Louis Miller

Howard Blair

Richard Scott

Richard Lent

Gene Bialas

Robert Gardner

First Aid

William Coulter, Chairman

Dick Morton

Owen McCarthy

Bud Gibbs

Fred Leggett

Flower Show

Mrs. A. A. Adams,

Mrs. Alvah Onderdonk,

Co-Chairmen

Mrs. Leroy Bartels

Mrs. John Brenner

Mrs. John Danskin

Mrs. Charles Jensen

Mrs. Harold Johnson

Mrs. John Keenan

Mrs. Robert Lauderbach

Mrs. Reginald Pearce

Mrs. Ray Vogeler

Food Handlers

Martin Smock, Chairman

Miss Jennie Marano

History Book - Research

Mrs. John Northup,

Mrs. Allen Cierpik,

Co-Chairmen

Raymond Pettit, Treasurer

Mel Underhill,

Photog. Advisor

Miss Gertrude S. Hoskins

Dr. Margaret Underhill

Miss Martha Belting

Mrs. Richard Siver

Frank Taylor

George Tootell

Jacob J. Geiger

Hobby Show

Major Raymond Armstrong

Irvin M. Cupitt

F. Alex Tichenor

Joseph L. Hancock

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Joseph H. Franklin

S. Earl Keefer

Olaf Larsen

North Woolfe

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Mrs. Gray Gallimore

Mrs. Louis Miller

Mrs. Willard Nock

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Mrs. John Donovan
Mrs. Britton Mount
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Mrs. Howard Wright
Miss Mary Fisher
Mrs. Richard W. Siver
Mrs. Ethel LeCompte
Mrs. Chester Morgan
Mrs. Charles Howes
Mrs. Robert Neary
Mrs. Sam Blair
Mrs. Glenn Swader
Mrs. Miller Preston

Manasquan River Art Group

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Mrs. Mabel Burr
Betty Carr
Miss Lucille Geiser
Mrs. Ruth Vail Geiser
Marie Vogel
Myrtle Watts

Merchants

Bernard Farber, Chairman
William Wilkins
Joseph Crisanti, Jr.
Leo Meyers

Museum of Heritage

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Colclough
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Broadbelt
Mr. and Mrs. John Nichols

Music

Harry Eichhorn, Chairman
Robert Ballou
Mrs. Irene Soules
Richard Olmstead
Ernest Morton
Ben Moses

"Old Fashions" Show

Mrs. Fred Lockenmeyer,
Chairman

Jubilee Parade

Robert Clark, Chairman
Mrs. Rose Markow, Sec'y
Frederick Beam
Matthew L. Ciricolo
William Coulter
Andrew Battend
John Havens
Erwood McCormack
Harry Morris
Willard H. Nock
Charles Norman

Mrs. J. E. Patterson
John Schellenger
Martin Smock
George Tootell
Mrs. James Wolf

Floats

John Havens, Chairman
Fred Beam, Corres. Sec'y
Andrew Battend
Mrs. J. Edw. Patterson
Mrs. James Wolf

Parade Music

Harry Eichhorn, Chairman
Robert Clark
Martin Smock

Photography

Harry Sauer,
H. Melvin Underhill,
Co-Chairmen
George Hartranft
Lawrence McKelvey
Ronald Harris
Philip Grundlehner

Post Office

Raymond McGreevey
James McGreevey
John Ebner

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Thomas Birkhead, Jr.
Miss Gertrude Hoskins
Jackson Anderson

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Alex Tichenor,
Co-Chairmen
Mrs. W. W. Crotchfelt, Jr.,
Consultant

John Havens
Ed Lawes
Sam Margulies
Chester Morgan
William Newbury
Leroy Schafer

Miss Diamond Jubilee Contest

Leroy (Bud) Schafer
Chase Withrow

Senior Citizens' Day

Amos Morrison, Chairman
Mr. & Mrs. N. Anderson,
Re-Tires Club
Edward J. Herrman,
Old Guard
Mrs. Sally Matey,
Ladies of Old Guard, and
their Kitchen Band

Silent Movies

John Hansen
Donald Staples
Martin Smock

Souvenirs

Mrs. Franklin Hemphill,
Chairman
Mrs. Seymour Gruber
Mrs. John Tassini
Mrs. John Woolley
Harold Hall, Jr.

Tickets

Mrs. Anthony Dillon,
Chairman

P.T.A. Presidents

Traffic & Safety
Willard H. Nock

Trophies & Awards

Matthew L. Ciricolo,
Chairman

Erwood McCormack

William Coulter

Youth Participation Committee**Kiwanis**

Gilbert Van Note, Chairman
William Gregory
Hance Morton

Boy Scouts

Ross Thompson
Carl Von Mert

Football Game

John Schellenger
Harry Morris
Harold Manson
Ronald Nine
Jack Evans
P.T.A. Representatives

Jaycees

Donald Staples, Chairman
Jack Rose
Don Krepps

Girl Scouts

Mrs. Doris Durkin
Mrs. Virginia Lewis

***Grammar School Dance**

Robert Ballou
Frank Bitsko
Fritz Lockenmeyer

***Teenage Tempest —**

High School Dance
John Schellinger,
Harold Manson,
Co-Chairmen

Alumni - Homecoming Day

Leo Meyers, Chairman
Mrs. Thos. Ciricolo
Mrs. William Lyman
Mrs. Seymour Gruber
Jackson Anderson

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Scarantino, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Sisters of St. Joseph, St. Denis
Convent
Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. I. Maurice
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Valleau, Mrs. Huldah
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West, Mr. and Mrs. Orman
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Zagorin, Dr. and Mrs. Irving C.

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Thomas Barton	Carole Diane Hauck	David L. Roden
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Vicki H. Clark	Jacqueline Holtzman	Philip Lewis Saner
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Elliott Correia	Carol Lee Jorgensen	Candi Sue Smock
Odette Correia	John G. Kleinknecht	Debbi Lou Smock
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Jeffrey Eirich	Bruce C. Neary	Lawrence R. Wilkins
Jerry Evans	Craig R. Neary	Charles C. Wooley
Linda Evans	Scott B. Neary	Daniel J. Wooley
Mary Evans	Todd J. Neary	David R. Wooley
Pamela Jean Evans	Suzanne Newbury	Jane E. Wooley
Tommy Evans 3rd	William Newbury	Betty June Worth
Sheren J. Farber	F. Charles Norman Jr.	William Sieben Morgen Worth
Bruce Finklestein	Lynda Carol Pettit	George R. Wortley
Bryan Finklestein	Richard Pettit	Robert J. Wortley Jr.
Michael R. Fitzgerald	Nancy J. Pincus	Michael D. Wuchter
Andy Fiveland	Patty L. Pincus	Stephen Wuchter
David Nicholas	Robert H. Pincus	Timothy P. Wuchter
	Dale Keith Zagiba	
		Joey Douglas Zagiba





PHOTO BY FRED THORNES, TOMS RIVER, N. J.

